

## OLD HOME WEEK OF WEYMOUTH CITIZENS WILL BEGIN MONDAY

Festivities to Be Opened Bright and Early With the Ringing of Church Bells and the Raising of a Flag

### DINNER A FEATURE

Representative Robert O. Harris Is to Be One of the Speakers Wednesday—Band Concerts on Program

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Arrangements have been completed for the observance of old home week, beginning Monday.

The festivities will be opened at 8 a. m. by the ringing of the church bells and a flag raising at East Weymouth. At 8 p. m. there will be a band concert and electrical illumination at Jackson square, East Weymouth. Tuesday evening there will be an open-air concert at Lovell's corner.

Wednesday evening there will be a stereoscopic lecture on "Old Homes and Faces" in the town hall. Friday evening there will be a boat carnival and shore front illumination at North Weymouth. An auto parade forming a game of baseball between the Norfolk and Clapp Memorials, and a band concert at East Weymouth will constitute Saturday's program. Services appropriate to home week will be held in the churches of the different villages Sunday.

The committee of arrangements includes Judge Louis A. Cook, chairman, Frank M. Blanchard, secretary, Winslow M. Tirrell, W. B. Binian, Herbert Walsh, Daniel Donovan, Frank H. Torrey, William H. Pratt, Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, and Mrs. L. M. Simpson.

## INEXPENSIVE AUTO FRANKLIN PARK TRIPS CONDUCTED BY CITY

Inexpensive automobile trips through Franklin park began this afternoon under the auspices of the park commissioners when two machines capable of carrying about 16 persons started from the Columbia road entrance. Seven trips were scheduled to be made today with about seven miles covered each trip. The first ticket was purchased by Mrs. Josephine A. Allen of Roxbury.

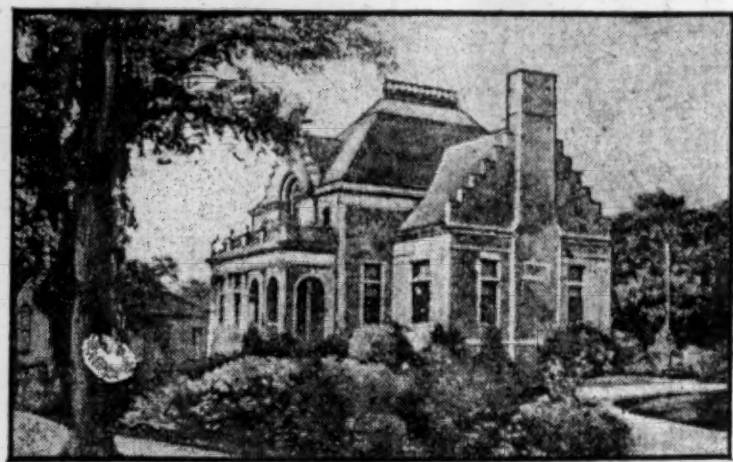
The plan is the idea of James B. Shea, park superintendent, who believes that a large section of the park has been closed to the public because of the high cost of making a sight-seeing trip through the grounds. The fares charged are 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children. The trips take in all the principal points of interest, including the zoo, Scabro pond and the nursery.

## COURT HAS FREED 64 OF 67 CARMEN

Several more appealed cases arising out of the recent strike on the Boston Elevated road will be disposed of in the superior court Monday and the special grand jury which has been investigating charges of coercion and perjury in connection with the strike is then expected to make a full report. Sealed verdicts will be returned in the cases of Ernest C. Morrill and William Dooley charged with stoning a Dudley street car.

The court adjourned Friday after having discharged 12 men by verdicts of not guilty. To date 67 cases have been heard with 64 acquitted and 3 convicted.

## FOGG LIBRARY AT SOUTH WEYMOUTH



One of the points of interest in town that will have old home week celebration

## CHINA'S PRESIDENT WILL RECEIVE VISIT OF DR. SUN GLADLY

(By the United Press)

TIENTSIN, China.—Replying to queries from friends of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, President Yuan Shi Kai telegraphed today that he will consider it an honor to receive the doctor; that it would be ruinous to him if his visitor should come to any harm in Peking and that every precaution has been taken to insure his safety.

NEW YORK.—A Tientsin, China, dispatch to the New York Sun states that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his wife have arrived and are staying in the British concession. Dr. Sun told an interviewer that the purpose of his journey to Peking was to try and settle the differences between the north and south.

He disclaimed any wish or intention of becoming a candidate for the presidency, even if that office should become vacant. He deplored the executions of Generals Chang and Feng at Peking, but refused to express an opinion as to whether they were necessary.

Dr. Sun declared that recent events had not shaken his confidence in the future of China and the republic. He believes the prospects are very bright. He says he is now concentrating his efforts on the material development of the country, especially in the direction of a great trunk line railway.

He will remain two days and will then go to Peking, where the length of his sojourn will depend on the circumstances he finds there.

## BIG PROPERTY GAINS ARE MADE BY WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In a supplementary report the assessors say that while the taxable property of the town is \$10,930,508 the real assets are \$12,513,151, there being town and benevolent property valued at \$1,582,643 which is not taxable.

The assessors say that a general comparison shows, they believe, that the town has made a bigger gain in valuation than any other municipality of its size and previous valuation in the state.

Their reports will show a net gain of \$912,700 in total valuation and an increase of \$296,905 in personal estate, despite the fact that \$150,000 formerly taxable has been invested in non-taxable securities since last year.

By the building boom of the past 12 months, which continues unabated, \$325,000 in new construction helps to keep the tax rate at \$18.50. This gain is \$115,000 ahead of the preceding 12 months in the same department. The assessors' report will also show that the total number of buildings in town is valued at \$5,565,875 and land at \$3,346,830.

## SIGNAL CHANGES APPROVED

Changes in the position and methods of support of the signals for the operation of trains on the Cambridge bridge of the Boston Elevated Company were approved today in an order issued by the board of railroad commissioners.

## LEADERS TELL WHAT CONGRESS DID FOR PEOPLE AT SESSION

(By the United Press)

WASHINGTON.—Answering the query, "What has the past session of Congress done for the people?" the following congressmen today prepared the statements herewith:

### By Speaker Champ Clark

"This House passed more bills in the nature of constructive legislation than any House in 20 years. It passed tariff bills alone that would have saved the American people \$500,000,000 a year. It passed more bills for the benefit of the laborer and wage-earner than any other Congress that ever met. It passed a bill that ameliorates to a great extent conditions of our seamen which will have a tendency to induce the securing of high-grade men. It saved several millions of dollars without crippling the public service. It admitted New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as two states, as ought to have been done 20 years ago.

"We submitted a constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States senators. We liberalized the rules of the House. We passed laws to try to stop undue use of money in elections. We enacted a multitude of other good laws, among them being the Panama canal bill.

"President Taft prevented by veto an enactment of all of our tariff bills and prevented us by veto from working many other reforms by new legislation on appropriation bills. We had a right to pass those bills. He had a right to veto them. The issue is made to go before the people. I am not afraid of the result.

"The House passed Friday the Lever bill to provide for federal appropriations to state agricultural colleges for extension of farm demonstration work. In the Senate the Page vocational educational bill was pending. The two measures are similar in some respects.

"President Taft signed the new legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, twice vetoed because it carried amendments to abolish commerce court and limit the tenure of office of civil service employees to seven years. Both these provisions had been eliminated and the commerce court was provided for until March 4, 1913.

### By George W. Norris

Mr. Norris, who is from Nebraska and the Progressive Republican leader of the House, said:

"Fundamentally, we progressive Republicans have been fighting for a method of control, rather than for concrete positions of legislation. We desired to obtain for each member of Congress absolute freedom of action, uncontrolled by any machine or boss.

"The bitterest enemy to progressive legislation and progressive action is the political machine and the political caucus that strives to take away personal responsibility and to make it impossible for the citizen to locate the cause of failure of legislative action. The progressive Republicans have sought to eliminate partisanship whenever it was possible to do so.

"To my mind the most important part of the past session has been the clear-cut issue developing out of the secret caucus. The fight of the progressive Republicans has been to make such action impossible. We realize that honest men may honestly disagree as to legislation. What we seek to bring about is an absolutely uncontrolled freedom of action that will permit any man to vote the dictates of his own conscience and in the aggregate, we will then always get the unhampered and unbiased judgment of a majority. The main difference between the progressive Republicans and the progressive Democrats is that progressive Republicans have thrown off control by bosses and the progressive Democrats have not made that much progress."

## SUNDRY BILL SIGNED; TARIFF BOARD DONE

WASHINGTON.—President Taft signed the sundry civil appropriation bill shortly after 10 o'clock today. The measure is the largest of the supply bills and contains the provision abolishing the tariff board.

### CAPTAIN AND CREW RESCUED

NEWPORT, R. I.—The porgy fishing steamer Falcon of Tiverton, R. I., was sunk after a collision with the fishing steamer Amagansett of Promised Land, L. I., off Handkerchief shoal, south of Chatham, Mass., on Thursday night. Capt. Grinnell and his crew of 24 men were rescued and arrived here on Friday on the Amagansett, which sustained only slight damage.

## CONGRESS HURRIES TO BRING LONG SESSION TO ITS CLOSE TODAY

With the General Deficiency Bill in Conference Little Remains to Be Done Before Adjournment Is Taken

### MURDOCK GIVES UP MODERN FEATURES

Fails to Cause Delay as He Threatened—Members Eager to Get Home to Look After Political Fences

WASHINGTON.—The end of the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, the longest national legislative term in a generation, was in sight today. The few congressmen and senators who remained to the last hour were today packing up their belongings and putting their affairs in shape for departure.

The Senate waited for the House today—about the first time this session when the upper house had been ahead of the lower body. Practically the only routine legislation remaining unacted upon when the Senate met was the conference report on the general deficiency bill. Because of the big increases which the Senate voted in the measure and the probability that the conferees would attempt reduction of the total there was prospect of a brief contest. Senate leaders, however, were so confident that adjournment would not be delayed that they planned to devote most of the afternoon to consideration of the bills on the calendar.

Immediately after convening at 10 o'clock the House agreed to the conference report upon the postoffice appropriation bill. The threatened filibuster of Representative Murdock of Kansas did not materialize. Representative Murdock only voiced his protest against the appropriation for mail transfer across the Eads bridge at St. Louis by voting against the conference report.

The House hastened adjournment by appointing Chairman Fitzgerald, Representative Cannon and Representative Sisson of Mississippi, conferees on the general deficiency bill, the last appropriation bill to be considered before adjournment.

The postoffice supply bill was sent to the President.

Until two o'clock today the House devoted itself exclusively to consideration of private bills urged by various members. To save these measures of individual representatives from being lost by adjournment was the object.

The House passed Friday the Lever bill to provide for federal appropriations to state agricultural colleges for extension of farm demonstration work. In the Senate the Page vocational educational bill was pending. The two measures are similar in some respects.

President Taft signed the new legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, twice vetoed because it carried amendments to abolish commerce court and limit the tenure of office of civil service employees to seven years. Both these provisions had been eliminated and the commerce court was provided for until March 4, 1913.

## BAY STATE RIVERS DEVELOPMENT PLANS TOPIC OF HEARINGS

Numerous hearings are to be held in this state during the next two months on plans for the development of the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers by Col. Frederic V. Abbot, local army engineer, and the special boards for each waterway which organized and laid out plans for investigation at the State House yesterday.

The Merrimack river board selected Frederick X. Wales, secretary of the state board of harbor and land commissioners, as clerk, and Richard J. McCormick of Boston, formerly of Haverhill, assistant clerk and messenger.

Comprising the board are Judge Charles C. Payne of Hyannis, chairman; Andrew B. Sutherland, a merchant and president of the Lawrence Board of Trade, and Lewis R. Hovey.

## LIBERALS HOLD SEAT LABOR PARTY FAILING

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The completeness of the defeat of the Labor candidate in the Carmarthen election came as a surprise to all parties. Dr. Williams, standing as the official Labor candidate, polled fewer votes than when he was standing as the independent candidate at the last election. The election was won by the Liberal candidate with an increased vote of 250, but the Unionist vote showed an increase of over 1000. The unpopularity of the insurance act seems chiefly responsible for this.

The figures are: Towyn Jones, Liberal, 6082; Mervyn L. Peel, Unionist, 3354; Dr. J. W. Williams, Labor, 1089.

## NEW \$1,000,000 BANK BUILDING FOR BOSTON WILL OCCUPY BLOCK

Merchants National to Tear Down Old Quarters and Put Up Structure at State, Devonshire and Exchange

### MODERN FEATURES

Ornamental Exterior and Most Approved Facilities Within Aim of Contractors—Offices to Be Light

Upon the site of their old building, at Devonshire, State and Exchange streets, the Merchants National Bank is about to erect a 10-story fireproof bank and office building, to cost about \$1,000,000. The old building will be torn down immediately, and as soon as possible work on the new structure will be commenced. According to the contract which has already been awarded to Wells Brothers Company of New York, the new building will be completed within a year.

The style of architecture is an adaptation of the renaissance to suit modern conditions. Great study has been given to make it the most modern in fireproof construction, and the most up-to-date in every convenience necessary to a first-class bank and office building.

According to the contract just let no wood will be used in the construction. It has been the endeavor of the owners to make the construction thoroughly fireproof throughout. Every door, wardrobe or bit of trim of any description is to be of steel. All partitions will be of terra cotta or metal. The floors are either marble or concrete, covered with battleship linoleum. All window frames and sashes are to be of hollow or drawn bronze. This form of construction will reduce the hazard to a minimum on the building and on the property of tenants of the building.

On State street the building has a frontage of 67 feet while on the Devonshire and Exchange street elevations they will have unbroken facades of 102 feet in length. This exposure gives an opportunity to have abundant light in every office, and stairway. All three facades will be faced with limestone, which rises from a base of polished granite.

The walls of the main banking room are lined with Botticelli marble. The ceiling is vaulted, while penetrations open out to the arched windows to admit abundant light. The floor, counter and banking screen are to be of the same marble.

The plans, drawn by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, are so arranged that the space to be occupied by the executive staff is divided from that of the public only by a counter; the officers can therefore be readily consulted by the bank's customers at any time. The entire banking quarters are to be ventilated by the most approved method.

By reason of its location, the new building will have one feature possessed by no other large office building in this city, namely, that every office in the building will front directly upon a street, affording exceptional advantages for light and air. Ever since the bank's intention to erect a new building on this site became generally known, among the tenants of the financial district, these unusual advantages, and the bank's agents, C. W. Whittier & Brother are already in negotiation with several large industrial and professional concerns desiring to secure space in the new building.

### MR. HIGSEN FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thomas Higsen, formerly Independent League candidate for President of the United States, today issued a statement coming out in favor of the progressive movement. Convinced from the testimony of John D. Archbold in the Senate committee inquiry Friday that the Standard Oil Company is not supporting Theodore Roosevelt, he says he has decided to devote his talents toward helping on Mr. Roosevelt's election in the present campaign.

### NEGRO SUFFRAGISTS PROTEST

Resolutions opposing Colonel Roosevelt in his stand in regard to the negro race were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the New England Negro Suffrage League, at a meeting at the Eastern avenue Baptist church of Malden.

## MR. RANE IMPRESSED BY GERMAN METHODS

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Before sailing for America, F. W. Rane, state forester of Massachusetts, gave a most interesting account of his visit to the Black forest to the Monitor's representative in Paris. He declared it absolutely impossible to exaggerate the perfection of the management and treatment of German forests and said that he had taken a great number of immensely interesting photographs which would speak more eloquently than words.

He had never seen anything like the beech trees or pines and he attributed their fineness to the absolutely scientific principles of forestry which were observed from the nurseries down to the ending of the fully grown trees.

Mr. Rane felt sure that one result of his experiences would be that the damage caused by gypsy moths could be resisted by the adoption of the scientific methods of Germany and that forest fires could be very largely decreased by adherence to the German method.

He was convinced that one of the worst causes of destruction caused by fires was the presence of flash, which provided most inflammable fuel. In Germany directly a tree fell every particle of flash was removed and the ground around the roots was forked over and burned. There was even a forestry department for this work.

Mr. Rane said that he had the same admiration for economic conditions in Germany and was convinced that America could follow German methods with great advantage. Of course labor in Germany was cheaper and there was no waste, but he was convinced that the employment of greater labor in America would be repaid in every way.

The fact that the German system produced the strongest and straightest trees he had ever seen, alone meant an enormous increase in the value of timber.

The greatest difficulty German foresters had to face was the terrific damage done by game not so much by deer as by hares and especially rabbits. The damage caused by rabbits was almost inconceivable.

He also visited the Belgian forests, which he said were conducted on very similar lines to the German, and was also struck by the efficiency of the Belgian forestry. The French forests he was unable to visit.

## NEW PLATFORMS AT SULLIVAN SQUARE READY FOR SERVICE

Traffic between the surface cars from Somerville, Medford, Malden and beyond and the elevated train service at Sullivan square will be separated beginning tomorrow, so that the inward bound passengers will have exclusive use of a new and spacious platform over Main street to board the trains, and the cars on the Somerville side after unloading will find a loop coming back into the terminal to take aboard outward bound passengers from the elevated trains as at present.

This improvement, resulting in the efficient and simple segregation of the outbound and inbound travel, is one of the steps toward the construction of the elevated extension to Malden and has entailed an expense of about \$300,000. The existing arrangement of the surface car tracks on the Malden side of the terminal will not be changed at present.

The new platform is the largest on the elevated system and will accommodate eight-car trains. It is equipped with a waiting room, wash rooms, a large rest room for trainmen, news stand, soda fountain and bootblack stand.

Outward-bound elevated trains will stop inside the station, as at present, and will unload there. They will then proceed empty around a loop to the new platform and there load with inbound passengers.

Passengers arriving on inbound surface cars from Malden and Everett will reach the new inbound elevated platform by means of a bridge over the elevated and surface car tracks. An escalator has been installed connecting the lower level with the new inbound elevated platform.

Both surface car and elevated train platforms have been extended, making the surface car platforms about 425 feet long and providing facilities for nine cars to load or unload simultaneously.

### MR. ARCHBOLD SAILS FOR EUROPE

NEW YORK.—John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, sailed today for Europe, but before he went he intimated that he would bring action against Colonel Roosevelt and that M. F. Elliot, chief of the Standard Oil Company's lawyers, would handle the case.

He said that nothing would be done until his return from Europe.

### NEW POSTOFFICE SITE IN NORTH ATTLEBORO

Negotiations for a new postoffice site in North Attleboro were completed today when a plot at Bruce and Washington streets was purchased for \$14,000 by William C. Matthews, assistant United States district attorney, acting for the government.

## COL. ROOSEVELT MAY TAKE STAND IN REPLY TO ARCHBOLD CHARGES

WASHINGTON.—It is believed here that Colonel Roosevelt will take the stand within a few days before the Senate subcommittee investigating campaign expenditures, to answer the charges made Friday by John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, that Mr. Roosevelt had knowledge of the use of \$125,000 Standard Oil money in his campaign of 1904.

Senator Clapp waited in vain for nearly an hour today to get a quorum of his committee. The meeting finally was postponed until later in the day.

The members of the committee are said to be divided over the future course of action. Some favor transferring the hearings at once to New York, where Colonel Roosevelt, George W. Perkins, George B. Cortelyou and members of the Standard Oil Company board of directors might testify.

Some members of the subcommittee favor transferring the hearings at once to New York, where Colonel Roosevelt, George W. Perkins, George B. Cortelyou and members of the Standard Oil Company board of directors might testify.

The statement made Friday by Mr. Archbold made a clear cut issue between him and Colonel Roosevelt, according to members of the subcommittee. Mr. Archbold testified that this understanding that Colonel Roosevelt knew about and endorsed the Standard Oil contributions came through Cornelius N. Bliss, who at the time was treasurer of the Republican national committee.

It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt has consented to take the stand before the Senate committee if desired, in view of the direct charge made Friday by Mr. Archbold.

If Mr. Cortelyou is recalled it will be to explain the statements made by Mr. Archbold, that Mr. Cortelyou, as chairman of the national committee, knew of and sanctioned the Standard Oil contributions.

On the stand late Friday afternoon Senator Penrose said he never had discussed Standard Oil contributions with Mr. Cortelyou, but he believed the subject of contributions had come up casually in conversation he had with President Roosevelt, both before and after the election of 1904.

"While no direct reference was made to the contributions in 1904, I believe that the President was cognizant of the habit of Standard Oil to contribute to every campaign since 1896," said Senator Penrose.

He was positive that Mr. Roosevelt

(Continued on page four, column four)

### MR. CORTELYOU DENIES GIFT

NEW YORK.—George B. Cortelyou today declined to make any comment whatever on the testimony of John D. Archbold regarding the Standard Oil Company's contributions to the Roosevelt campaign in 1904. He reiterated that he could only call attention to his testimony before the Senate committee. In that testimony he stated flatly that he never heard of Mr. Archbold contributing to the campaign. Mr. Cortelyou left it to be inferred that he would willingly go before the committee again.

Look over the Monitor's Free Employment ads today. Maybe the place you want or the worker you need is advertised there. If not you are at liberty to use this service free of charge for six days with privilege of renewal. See page 2 for particulars.



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## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### EDUCATION

Though children must have books, 'tis true,  
They need a course in mud pies, too;  
And while they learn by rote and rule,  
They ought, betimes, to wade the pool,  
To climb the trees, roam fields and lanes,  
And paint their lips with berry stains;  
And with spring's softening breezes know  
Where first the golden cowslips grow.

He is the best informed who makes  
Tadpoles, grasshoppers, hornets, snakes,  
Beasts, birds, bees, butterflies, as well  
As blossoms of the hill and dell,  
His true acquaintances. For him  
Rare lessons hang on leaf and limb:  
Hills, vales, lakes, woodlands, meadows,  
brooks.

With all their riches, are his books.

The boy or girl who strays away  
From "soil" to Grandpa's farm, some  
day,  
To dwell amid the living things—  
Learn how the birdie's legs and wings  
Come from a shell—and, wonder-eyed,  
Bud, bloom and fruit, find, side by side,  
Will glean, of wisdom's precious gold,  
More than four walls can ever hold.

This is the season of the year when  
the man who has nothing better than  
the weather about which to talk is al-  
ways wishing that the "dog-days" might  
be cut short—cut-tailed, so to speak.

### NATURALLY

Folks who possess the witherewithal  
To get the very best,  
Will buy, if they are fashionable,  
Their chickens all well dressed.

With three of the fleet of four aero-  
planes employed in the sham war in  
Connecticut wrecked in their first day's  
maneuvers, and that without a shot  
having been fired at them, the public  
may well be moved by the thought of  
what would happen were the skies full  
of aerial craft and the contending forces  
all doing their best, or worst, to "wing"  
them.

### INCONSIDERATE

Of every known kind of a bore, you will  
find  
That the worst of their number, alas!  
Is the thoughtless one who having noth-  
ing to do  
Goes to visit somebody who has.

Now that Boston's police force has  
been declared the finest in the whole  
country, the public may well ask: "Can  
you beat it?"

### THE SEASONS

Spring and Summer, Autumn, Winter—  
All the same length to a T;  
Since—if you will count them closely—  
Each has just six letters, see?

Success is a word that is pretty hard  
to define but deep thinkers tell us it is  
the difference between "I can't" and "I  
will."

In being made a general in the British  
army, Louis Botha, prime minister of  
South Africa, proves that he has cap-  
tured, by his manly ways, the hearts of  
those whose soldiers he was unable to  
capture with swords and guns when  
warring with them ten years ago. But it  
was then, no doubt, that England  
learned what a clever man he is in con-  
flict.

### POETIC VICISSITUDES

Ever and anon a thought comes to a  
poet which he thinks is a good one.  
But he hasn't the time to sit down and  
polish it up, then and there,  
For it really does require some time to  
look through a rhyming dictionary  
And find the words that convey the  
proper meaning and yet sound all  
right at the end of the lines.

Some poets simplify matters by writing  
what is called "blank verse."  
Others keep polishing the lines until they  
get them just the right length,  
And end with words that sound exactly  
as they should sound,  
But by that time, perchance, the mean-  
ing of the verses has become a blank.

No, dear reader, I have given you this  
poem in the rough, so to speak,  
So that you may get an idea regarding  
what a poet has to do  
In order that a thought may be  
Set forth just as it ought to be.

It still seems almost as if aerial war-  
ships might help a nation to win a war,  
especially if they were to be paid for and  
manned by its adversary.

### OBVIOUS

Now when the fair stenographers  
Their glad vacations take,  
And ride and run through wind and sun  
By seashore and by lake,  
Each cheek and nose that greets us shows,  
As plain as plain can be,  
The tawny mias who owns them is  
A shore-tanned writer, see?

Then, too, archery as a sport offers  
this advantage, an enthusiast in telling  
of his superior marksmanship can hardly  
be censured for "drawing the long bow."

### TRUE HEROISM

A boy need not go to the war, don't you  
know,  
To prove he's a hero profound;  
He can simply say, "I do not wish any  
pie,"  
When there isn't enough to go 'round.

The society for the suppression of  
needless noises will perhaps have to  
speak a little louder in order to make  
itself widely heard above the babble of  
sounds that is all about it.

### CONSERVATIVES

Good, sober thinking folks, they say,  
Won't purchase airships right away;  
They'll leave such things, so "high"-ty-  
tightly,  
For those "with notions far more 'flighty'."

### ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Though the horse is gone,  
The chauffeur will  
Find out that he  
Needs "horse sense" still.

The man who broods over what he  
thinks are his misfortunes is sure to  
hatch out more trouble.

### NATURE NOTE

I know now where the clever birds learn  
how to build their nests,  
Of clay and twigs and moss, and down  
from their own happy breasts,  
For through the forest's leafy way, as  
wandering I go,  
I learn that there are "Teacher-Teacher  
—Teacher" birds, you know.

## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Drohan square, an inviting open-air space in Dorchester, is named for one-time superin-  
tendent of lights in this city

Drohan square, Dorchester, is in the  
center of Edison green, a pretty thor-  
oughfare laid out and developed by a real  
estate company in 1890.  
In 1905 there was an agitation to re-

name Edison green Drohan street, but  
the name was finally given to the open  
space in the center, in honor of John  
Drohan, formerly superintendent of  
lamps in Boston.

Nearby is the site of the first school  
house in America and also the old Blake  
house, a colonial mansion now open to  
visitors twice a week and containing  
many articles of historic interest.

## PRESIDENT MADERO INAUGURATES HOME FOR NEEDY MEXICAN BOYS

Institution for Homeless  
Lads Who Sell Papers and  
Shine Shoes, Started by  
Americans, Shelters 100

### TEACHERS INSTRUCT

MEXICO CITY—President Madero  
has just inaugurated the dormitory for  
homeless children at Calle Doceles, No.  
143. Early this year a group of Ameri-  
cans conceived of providing some sort  
of shelter for the many homeless boys  
who roam the streets at night or sleep  
in doorways. During the day the boys  
sell papers or shine shoes. Having no  
homes, and subject to the "move on" of  
the police, they have spent the nights  
as best they could with little assistance  
from others. The little group of Ameri-  
cans who took up the problem thought  
to start a work among these neglected  
boys, and save them from future wrong-  
doing as well as from want and hunger.

A large three-story house was hired  
by the gentlemen starting the institu-  
tion, who pay for the premises a rental  
of \$250 per month, silver. All boys who  
have no home or who are orphans, are  
welcomed. Every such boy is provided  
with a set of pajamas of white un-  
bleached cotton to wear in the home. He  
is given a supper and breakfast, so he  
is sure of a cot on which to sleep and  
some food.

Misses Maria G. Perez, Soledad R. San-  
chez, Carlota R. Albornoz, Maria Suarez  
and Petra Cruz, teachers from the public  
schools, volunteered to give the boys two  
hours daily of common school instruction,  
taking turns in so doing. The boys pay  
in an annual fee as low as 50 cents, sim-  
ply so they may regard the home as a  
sort of clubhouse of their own. It also  
gives them something of a feeling of in-  
dependence and self-reliance.

Carlos B. Zetina, who is president of  
the association, is a man of broad ideas  
and kind heart. Finding the Americans  
shouldering this big problem of little

people, he took hold and finally interested  
other gentle-hearted Mexicans. Soon they  
had collected nearly \$1000, and monthly  
pledges of \$704. Fifty cots were pur-  
chased and soon filled, for the first boys  
who came in rather timidly, were enthu-  
siastic over their kindly reception and  
the comforts they obtained. About two  
months ago the association put in 50  
more cots and 100 boys are now accom-  
modated. From February 5 to June 24,  
while there were only 50 cots, 5896 boys  
were housed, a daily average of 41. Dur-  
ing the last month the daily average was  
74, altogether 8477 boys have been en-  
tered. The home had cash in hand July  
31 amounting to \$417.06.

In a quiet way the President at the  
dedication handed a check to the treas-  
urer, Sr. Javier M. Camacho. Speeches  
were made by the president of the home,  
Sr. Zetina and by Sr. Isidro Fabela, Miss  
Minnie Heidecke sang, and one of the  
boys made a manly little speech, thank-

ing President Madero and the others  
who had given them such a good time.

After the program President and Mrs.  
Madero witnessed the supper of Mexican  
good things furnished to the boys. In  
fact, the presidential party were seated  
at the same small tables with the boys.  
One of the finest military bands in the  
capital played in a corridor close by.  
The President and his wife mingled  
among the happy lads, who made them  
feel perfectly at home.

The officers of the association are:  
Honorary president, Pedro Lascurain;  
president, Carlos B. Zetina; vice-presi-  
dent, Dr. J. E. Monjaras; treasurer,  
Javier M. Camacho; secretary, E. B. Gar-  
cia. The board of directors is composed  
of E. K. Smoot, Burton W. Wilson, Paul  
Hudson, William Wallace, Leopold Gout,  
S. W. Rider, A. B. Ingalsbee, C. L. Bab-  
cock and T. P. Honey Jr. The officers  
maintain the institution along non-sec-  
tarian lines.

### SHORTHAND MEN END CONVENTION

NEW YORK—The National Shorthand  
Reporters' convention, which has been  
in session here, ended Friday after elect-  
ing Charles W. Reitter of Denver presi-  
dent, William T. Bottom of New York,  
vice-president; Edward H. Eldridge of  
Boston, secretary, and George A. Mc-  
Bride of Philadelphia, treasurer.

ANDERSON ESTATE \$241,000  
Andrew Anderson, late owner and pro-  
prietor of the Hotel Clarendon, left an  
estate of \$241,027.30, of which \$203,500 is  
real and \$37,527.30 personal, according to  
an inventory filed in the probate court.  
The Hotel Clarendon is valued at \$130,-  
000. Mr. Anderson also owned the Hotel  
Raleigh on Mountfort street appraised at  
\$82,000. His other real estate comprised  
103 acres of land in Wayland, known as  
the Simpson farm, worth \$41,000, and the  
Marrs farm in the same town containing  
46 acres, valued at \$13,000.

### MR. TAFT READY TO GO TO BEVERLY

WASHINGTON—President Taft has  
made plans to leave Washington for  
Beverly, Mass., within an hour after  
Congress adjourns and with the excep-  
tion of filling a few short engagements  
he plans to remain at the summer cap-  
ital till late in October.

### WOMAN ON CITY TICKET

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mrs. Daniel E.  
Brown was chosen to a place on the Pro-  
gressive party ticket in ward 6 Friday  
evening. John W. McCue, president of  
the Brockton New England League Base-  
ball Club, has announced himself as a  
candidate for the Democratic nomination  
for mayor.

### NATIONAL BANK IS ORGANIZED

MINNEAPOLIS—A new bank was or-  
ganized in Minneapolis recently. It will  
be known as the Commercial National  
Bank of Minneapolis and will be capital-  
ized at \$200,000, with a surplus of  
\$50,000.



FOUNDERS OF THE HOME FOR HOMELESS BOYS, MEXICO

Top row, left to right—G. I. Babcock, Edgar K. Smoot, Dr. J. E. Monjaras, S. W. Rider, Leopold Gout, William  
Wallace, Paul Hudson. Lower row—A. Ingalsbee, Carlos B. Zetina, Pedro Lascurain, Burton W. Wilson, E. B. Garcia.

## ANGELL FOUNTAIN TO BE PLACED IN POSTOFFICE SQ.

Postoffice square will soon be made  
more attractive by the erection of a  
memorial fountain to the late George  
T. Angell for many years the head and  
principal promoter of the Society for the  
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

City engineers commenced to make  
plans today for the moving high pres-  
sure hydrant from the center of the  
square to the north side.

The Angell memorial fountain will  
cost \$3500, of which the city gave \$2000.  
The remainder was raised by private  
subscriptions and gifts from the public  
school children, amounting to \$647.77.  
The fountain will be of artificial gran-  
ite. At its base, 17 feet in diameter,  
will be arranged a basin, in which there  
will be 16 individual drinking bowls for  
horses. At the bottom of the base will  
be troughs for dogs.

The shaft of stone will be about 25  
feet high, surmounted by a stone flagpole,  
a granite ball and gilded eagle. The  
memorial will be completed within three  
weeks.

## PROF. JOHNSON TO SUCCEED MR. DYER IN CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI—Prof. Pliny A. John-  
ston, principal of Woodward high school,  
will be elected superintendent of schools  
by the board of education at its meeting  
next Monday night, to succeed Dr. Frank  
B. Dyer, who will go to Boston Sept. 1  
to become superintendent of schools,  
says the Times-Star. This is definitely  
indicated by a canvass of the members  
of the board.

The canvass shows that if Professor  
Johnson is not elected on the first ballot,  
he will be elected on the second or third.  
He may not be first choice with the  
necessity majority on the first ballot,  
but he is second choice with many of  
the supporters of Assistant Superintend-  
ent E. D. Roberts, and they declare that  
they will vote for him, once they are  
convinced that Roberts can not carry  
the board. This will give Johnson more  
votes than he needs.

## INITIATIVE LAW BACK TO VOTERS

DENVER, Col.—The district court  
holds that the constitutional amendment  
adopted in 1910 for the initiative and  
referendum was without effect, on the  
ground that it was improperly submitted  
at election and orders its resubmission  
next November; 15 days is allowed for  
appeal to the supreme court.

If the decision is sustained, it will  
prevent initiation this fall of bills for  
state-wide prohibition, recall of court  
judges, recall of elective officers, in-  
cluding judges, bills for public utility  
commission, eight-hour workday for wo-  
men and other legislation. It will make  
immediately effective the bank guaranty  
bill which was to have been referred.

### TO REOPEN SCHOOL CAFE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Dr. Harry Bish-  
op Osgood, secretary of the Lexington  
Public School Association, has made his  
report on the lunch counter which was  
opened in the Lexington high school by  
the association last spring as an experi-  
ment. The experiment, it is stated, has  
proved a success and this fall the lunch  
counter will be made a permanent thing  
in the high school.

### NO FLAG ON SCHOOL

Edward O. Skelton, chairman of the  
patriotic instruction department of the  
G. A. R., and William Henry Davis, an-  
other prominent member of the G. A. R.,  
have notified Mayor Barry that there  
never has been an American flag on the  
Cambridge high and Latin school build-  
ing, an omission that is contrary to the  
statutes.

### WILL HOLD CAMP MEETING

SALEM, Mass.—The Methodist camp  
meeting at Asbury Grove will begin its  
sessions tomorrow and continue through  
next week and Labor Day. A Sunday  
school institute will be held in connec-  
tion with the regular meetings. Labor  
Day the Lynn district Epworth League  
will hold a convention.

### MAY TRY RECALL AGAIN

WICHITA, Kan.—Petitions for the re-  
call of Mayor W. W. Minick are in  
circulation here. It is charged that the  
mayor retains a chief of police whose  
integrity is questioned. Mayor Minick  
was elected to office a year ago when  
Mayor Graham was recalled after being  
in office six months.

## MILITARY ACTIVITY OF NEIGHBORS SETS TURKEY MOBILIZING

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Turkey began  
a rapid mobilization of troops today.  
The strengthening of the Austrian gar-  
rison at Novibazar is regarded as an in-  
dication that Austria is contemplating  
another seizure. The call of the entire  
Montenegrin army to the colors is ac-  
cepted as meaning that King Nicholas  
will attempt to annex northern Albania.  
Bulgaria is also reported to be showing  
military activity as Czar Ferdinand  
wants Macedonia.

It is believed here that Turkey's near-  
est neighbors consider the time ripe for  
breaking up the Ottoman empire. The  
Turks will resist any aggression. One  
member of the cabinet said today that  
the world will have a chance soon to  
see how they can fight. He pointed out  
that foreign as well as Turkish military  
authorities consider the Turkish soldiers  
perhaps the finest in the world.

## ALIBIS FAIL IN KOREA TRIAL

(By the United Press)

SEOUL, Korea—Judge Tsukuhara re-  
fused today to listen to testimony sup-  
porting the alibis claimed by several of  
the 123 Koreans on trial charged with  
plotting to slay Governor-General Ter-  
auchi.

Polish the Bath Tub  
with  
**Pearline**  
Removes All  
Stains

Get the New Large  
10c. Package Pearline  
Manufactured only by  
JAMES PYLE & SONS, New York

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Entire Wheat Flour is the cheapest and  
best food; contains twice the nourish-  
ment of the same cost of meat.  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

HUNT'S STEEL PENS  
Are round-pointed and please where others fail.  
DAMON'S 7 Pemberton Sq.  
(Off Scollay Sq.)

TRAVEL TALKS  
There has been a heavy  
increase in the de-  
mands on the  
HOTEL and TRAVEL  
DEPARTMENT

this season for informa-  
tion concerning hotels  
and transportation.

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and facilities we are bet-  
ter able to answer these  
inquiries than before.

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## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"The Million."  
PARK—May Robson.

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Greyhound."  
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."  
COLLIER'S—"Buffy Pulls the Strings."  
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Just Like John."  
GAIETY—"Omoo 666."  
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."  
MANHATTAN—"Madam X."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."  
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.

### CHICAGO

CORT—"Fine Feathers."  
GARFIELD—"A Modern Eve."  
GRAND—"Omoo 666."  
MEVICKERS—"The Little Rebel."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Albany road's excursion  
from Pittsfield to Boston and return to-  
day consisted of a 12-car special train  
due at the South station at 11:10 a. m.  
to return at 8:10 p. m.

The building department of the New  
Haven road has a sand blast cleaning  
and painting outfit working on Back Bay  
station surroundings after traffic hours.  
Worcester lodge No. 73, Brotherhood  
of Firemen and Engineers, has obtained  
a permit to run a special train to Boston  
tomorrow over the Boston & Albany  
road.

For the Graton & Knight Manufac-  
turing Company employees of Worcester  
en route to Boston today on their an-  
nual outing the Boston & Albany road  
provided a first-class special train into  
the South station at 8:30 a. m. to return  
at 8:05 p. m.



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## W. F. JOHNSON BEATS K. H. BEHR IN SEMI-FINALS AT NEWPORT

M. E. McLoughlin Defeats W. J. Clothier in Other Match for Place in Final Monday

## HERD WINS A TITLE

NEWPORT, R. I.—There was a large gallery on hand today to watch the semi-final round battles in the annual championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association on the famous Casino courts here.

The matches scheduled brought W. F. Johnson, the former University of Pennsylvania intercollegiate champion and K. H. Behr, the former internationalist together in one bracket with M. E. McLoughlin, the Pacific coast star, and one of the 1912 doubles champions, facing W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, national champion in 1900, together in the other bracket.

The Johnson-Behr match was the first to take the courts. Each player had his favorites in the gallery, but Johnson was generally favored to win by the experts. It was a great struggle between the two veterans during the first two sets, each taking one, Johnson the first at 6-4, and Behr the second at 6-3. At this point Johnson improved his play materially, taking the third set at love and allowing his opponent but two games in the fourth and last. The score was 6-0, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.

McLoughlin proved too strong for Clothier and won his match three sets to one, 8-6, 6-2, 3-0, 6-4.

McLoughlin won his way to the semi-finals Friday by defeating R. N. Williams, Jr., of Philadelphia, National clay-court champion, in one of the fastest and most spectacular matches seen here in some time. It was a case of two hard-hitting players meeting each other and the way the balls were driven across the net was most spectacular. Both were at their best and except for greater steadiness on the part of the winner, there was little to choose between the two.

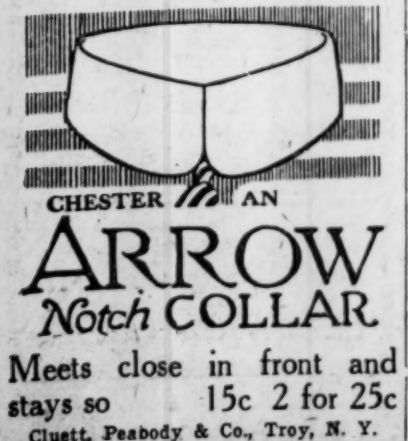
The match required five hard sets. Fifty games were played in all, McLoughlin taking 26 of them and Williams 24. Only one of the sets went to deuce. This was the second one which was finally won by Williams, 7 to 5. McLoughlin won by making fewer errors than his opponent. The westerner had 86 to his credit as against 125 for the loser. On earned points Williams was the stronger, getting 57 to 45 by McLoughlin. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET	
M. E. McLoughlin.....	4-2 4-2 4-4 31-9
R. N. Williams.....	2-1 2-4 4-0 20-29-4
SECOND SET	
M. E. McLoughlin.....	9-5 3-4 1-4 4-4 4-4 52-7
R. N. Williams.....	7-2 5-1 2-4 2-2 1-2 47-5
THIRD SET	
M. E. McLoughlin.....	6-1 4-4 1-1 1-1 6-29-6
R. N. Williams.....	4-2 0-1 2-2 2-4 2-7-4
FOURTH SET	
M. E. McLoughlin.....	4-6 3-4 4-2 6-4 37-6
R. N. Williams.....	6-4 2-2 2-2 2-2 2-2 37-6
FIFTH SET	
M. E. McLoughlin.....	5-4 1-6 3-4 3-4 34-6
R. N. Williams.....	3-1 4-0 5-1 2-2 2-3 33-6

Clothier got into the semi-finals by defeating R. D. Little of New York in straight sets, 7-5, 6-0, 6-1. Little appeared at his best in the first set and it was the only time during the match that he appeared to be in the same class with the ex-champion. Clothier's playing was very sure. His ground strokes were working nicely and he appeared in the best form he has shown this season.

The national intercollegiate title was captured by C. B. Herd, Harvard champion, as was expected. He won in three sets out of four, J. R. Webber, the University of Illinois champion, being his opponent. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP	
M. E. McLoughlin beat R. N. Williams, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4, 3-0, 6-3.	
W. J. Clothier beat R. D. Little, 7-5, 6-0, 6-1.	
Karl Behr beat G. M. Church, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.	
W. F. Johnson beat M. W. Washburn, 6-0, 6-2, 3-0, 6-3.	



**CHESTER AN ARROW NOTCH COLLAR**

Meets close in front and stays so 15c 2 for 25c

Cuett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.

## CHICAGO PLAYS BOSTON FOR TITLE IN PRINTERS' MEET

Baseball Tournament for Herrmann Trophy Comes to an End Today—Hold Track Events Also

Chicago and Boston meet today in the final game of the Union Printers' baseball tournament for the Herrmann trophy.

The nine from the shores of Lake Michigan who are the present holders of the cup, won their way into the final round by defeating Indianapolis 5 to 4. The track and field events likewise are scheduled for this afternoon.

Chicago, prior to yesterday defeated both Pittsburgh and Washington, while Boston won the only game it played, that against St. Louis. The local team drew a bye in the first round.

Friday's game was closely contested and at one time it looked very much as if the champions would be out of the running for this year's pennant. In fact, the Indianapolis team outbatted the winners, getting 9 to their opponents 8.

In the fifth Indianapolis found Pitcher Koeller, making four hits, and coming up to within a run of their opponents' lead. Third baseman Pierce, who used to play with Callahan's Logan Squares in Chicago, then went in to pitch and held the game down to the finish. The score:

INNINGS	
Chicago.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Indianapolis.....	0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 4
Batteries.....	Koeller, Pierce and Donohue
Umpires.....	Exbert and Kelly

## COOPERSTOWN IS WINNER OF THE ATLANTIC CUPS

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Cooperstown won the Atlantic cups in the Point Judith polo tournament Friday by defeating the Philadelphia Freebooters in the finals, 15 to 4.

The Freebooters scored but twice in the first and fourth periods. This is the fourth set of cups the Cooperstown team has won here this season, having won the open and junior championships, the Watch Hill and Atlantic cups.

In a six-period special match, in which four ladies played, the Wanderers won from Aiken, 7 to 4. Miss Thomas Hitchcock and Miss Helen Hitchcock played with Aiken and Miss Emily Randolph and Miss Dallen with the Wanderers.

The summary:

COOPERSTOWN	FREEBOOTERS
F. S. von Stade.....	H. C. Thomas.....
C. C. Riker.....	H. W. Harrison.....
C. P. Beadleson.....	A. E. Lower Stakes.....
F. H. Prince, Jr.....	A. C. Schwartz.....
Total.....	Total.....

Summary—Cooperstown goals, Von Stade 8, Ramsey 4, Prince, Harrison 2. Lost by penalty 3. Total 15. Philadelphia Freebooters received by handball 5, Harrison 2. Lost by penalty 3. Total 4. Time, Eight 7½-minute periods. Referee, F. A. Gill.

## PRESIDENT DIEM TO VISIT AMERICA

NEW YORK—Karl Diem, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of Germany, will come to the United States this winter to study the American system of athletic training with a view to securing the best possible results from the athletes who will represent Germany at the 1916 Olympic games in Berlin.

Herr Diem has succeeded in securing assurances of government support for the Berlin meeting and an imperial grant of \$25,000 will be turned over to him to cover the necessary preliminary expenses.

The great stadium which is to be used for his games is already nearing completion and contains all the latest improvements in amphitheater architecture.

## Handsone Trophy Which Is Contested for by Union Printers' Baseball Teams



THE AUGUST HERRMANN PRIZE Offered as a perpetual trophy by the president of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club

## NEW CLASS SEEN FOR FIRST TIME IN LYNN REGATTA

Bar Harbor 30-Footers Never Have Raced in These Waters Before—Hundred Yachts in Five Classes

LYNN, Mass.—Unusual interest attends the annual open regatta of the Lynn Yacht Club, which is being held off Bass Point, Nahant, this afternoon, as it affords yachtsmen in this vicinity their first opportunity of seeing the new class known as Bar Harbor 30s in action.

Yachting enthusiasts in Greater Boston are watching closely the performance of the new 30-foot class, which marked their first race in these waters by being the first to be sent away.

There are five classes of boats entered in the events this afternoon. The start is directly off Bass Point, Nahant; from there to the Old Flip horizontal striped spar buoy, leaving it to starboard; to the Winthrop bell buoy, leaving it to starboard; to the bell buoy at the entrance to Lynn harbor, leaving it to starboard; passing by the fish weirs at Bass Point across the starting line. Over 100 yachts will cover the course, making it the largest number ever entered in this annual regatta.

Former Commodore William Newhall of the Lynn Yacht Club has offered the services of his fine power boat El Cid for the use of the judges. The judges are: John J. Harland, president of the Interclub Yacht Racing Association; T. H. Campbell, secretary of the same organization; C. S. Mow and William Carlson of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead. After the races the yachtsmen will be entertained at the Lynn Yacht Club in the evening.

## ANNUAL GAMES FOR N. E. TITLES

Track and field events to decide the championship of New England will be held on Technology field, Brookline, Saturday, Sept. 7, when the N. E. A. A. U. annual games are scheduled. The games are open to all registered athletes of the New England Association. Rules of the A. A. U. are to govern. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 3, with George V. Brown at the Boston Athletic Association building on Exeter street. The program follows:

100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, five-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. in height), running pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing 16-pound hammer, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 56-pound weight.

MAGNOLIA TENNIS FINALS TODAY

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—Final matches in the annual Oceanside tournament are scheduled to take place here today. Miss I. Wadsworth and G. Sturges meet Mrs. O. Ames and G. Brooke in the mixed doubles; Miss A. Thorndike and Miss P. Sears meet Miss H. Penhallow and Miss H. Morse in the ladies' doubles and F. Doubleday and W. Wood meet G. Sturges and Parker in the men's doubles.

AUTO FOR PITCHER RICHIE

CHICAGO—More than \$500 was subscribed Friday toward the purchase of an automobile for Lew Richie, the pitcher who defeated the Giants in three of the last four games played between McGraw's team and the Chicago Cubs.

WASHINGTON BUYS ALGER

ATLANTA, Ga.—First Baseman Alger of the Atlanta Southern League club was sold to the Washington Americans Friday. The purchase price is said to have been \$2000.

## BIG PARADE OPENS NEW YORK'S WELCOME TO OLYMPIC HEROES

Athletes Who Won Track and Field Championships at Stockholm for United States Roundly Cheered

## MAYOR TAKES PART

NEW YORK—Headed by James Thorpe, the Indian from Carlisle, who won the decathlon and pentathlon at Stockholm, and followed by about 20,000 persons, the victorious American athletes who won track and field honors at the Olympic games, today marched through the streets of New York. Along the line of march, which began at Fifth avenue and Forty-first street and extended down Fifth avenue to Washington square to Broadway and thence to City Hall park, were massed hundreds of thousands of people, men, women and children, all wildly enthusiastic and eager to pay honor to the athletes.

The spontaneous cheers of the vast crowds made a typical New York welcome and the plaudits of the people on the street made tame by comparison the formal ceremonies at the city hall where Mayor Gaynor bid the athletes welcome and congratulated them on their victories.

Eight thousand school children turned out to march with the victors and besides these were delegations from nearly all of the athletic organizations represented by the men who competed at Stockholm.

The athletes rode in automobiles and each vehicle was accompanied by a mounted herald carrying a banner on which was inscribed the names of the occupants of the car.

Mayor Gaynor in an automobile was assigned a place at the head of the procession with Brig.-Gen. G. R. Dyer, grand marshal.

When the American athletes took their places in the parade they were preceded by a float from which fluttered the three American flags which flew from a flagstaff in the stadium at Stockholm when the United States captured first, second and third places in four events.

These flags, which were flown when America won three places in the 100-meter run, 800-meter run, putting the shot and pole vault, were received by Sullivan Friday—a present from the Swedish Olympic committee.

The athletes were lionized on Broadway Friday. They assembled here almost in the full number which made up the American team as guests of the government, state and city, over the week-end. The prelude to their entertainment was a theater party, which the athletes attended in a body. They were roundly cheered by other spectators.

## WESTERN OPEN GOLF NEXT WEEK

CHICAGO—Professional golfers from all parts of the United States are beginning to arrive in this city for the western open golf championship tournament, which starts at the Idlewild Country Club next Wednesday. Most of the professionals will compete in a team play tournament which is scheduled as a curtain-raiser for the big event.

The player making the lowest score in the tournament will be awarded a gold medal emblematic of the western open championship. The first prize will be \$300 and there will be other prizes all the way down to \$50. Those contestants who arrive early will have the benefit of several days' practice on the Idlewild course. Among the eastern entries for the open golf championship are: T. L. McCann, Boston; W. B. Langford, Yale G. C., New Haven; and David McIntosh, unattached.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1912	P. C.
New York.....	75	38	908	.697
Chicago.....	67	47	588	.590
Pittsburgh.....	67	47	588	.590
Philadelphia.....	53	62	461	.459
St. Louis.....	50	64	439	.436
Brooklyn.....	42	72	398	.396
Cleveland.....	32	80	280	.288

## DOUBLE WIN FOR NEW YORK

INNINGS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-2 11  
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 8 0  
Batteries..... Ames, Randall and Meyers;  
Robinson, Klem and Gibson. Umpires,  
Klem and Orth.

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE

NEW ORLEANS 2, Memphis 1.  
Montgomery 2, Atlanta 1.  
Birmingham 3, Chattanooga 1.  
VIRGINIA LEAGUE  
Petersburg 3, Roanoke 1.  
Richmond 2, Portsmouth 2.  
Newport News 5, Norfolk 4.  
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE  
San Francisco 2, Vernon 0.  
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 4.  
Portland 11, Sacramento 4.

## WESTERN LEAGUE

OMAHA 12, Wichita 6.  
Sioux City 4, Lincoln 3.  
St. Joseph 11, Topeka 4.  
Denver 7, Des Moines 6.  
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 3.  
St. Paul 12, Louisville 4.  
Toledo 5, Kansas City 1.

## T. C. C. WOODLAND IN FINAL FOR THE CLUB GOLF TITLE

Whitemore and Wilder Lead Oumet and Hoyt in Four-somes Tourney on Clyde Park Links 1 Up

With a lead of 1 up for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final round for the Massachusetts state foursome championship of 1912, the Brookline Country Club team composed of P. W. Whitemore and H. H. Wilder, entered the final 18 holes of play this afternoon with the Woodland Golf Club team composed of F. J. Oumet and F. H. Hoyt.

Thus either the Country Club or Woodland will go down tonight as the winner in the first big tournament of this kind which has ever been played in this country. There is a good sized gallery on hand to see today's play.

In the semi-finals Friday afternoon the Country Club pair beat Tatnuck, represented by S. K. Sterne and R. Kinnicut, 4 and 2, while Oumet and Hoyt had a hard match with A. G. Lockwood and Rodney Brown of Belmont, winning 2 and 1. The cards and summary of the two rounds played Friday follow.

WHITEMORE AND WILDER:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	4-5 4-4 3-5 4-2
WHITEMORE AND WILDER:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	5-3 4-7 5-3 3-7 5-4
STERNE AND KINNICUT:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	5-4 4-5 4-4 5-5 4-3-8-50
STERNE AND KINNICUT:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	5-6 5-5 5-5 4-4 5-7-46
LOCKWOOD AND BROWN:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	4-4 4-5 4-4 5-3 4-4-43
OUMET AND HOYT:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3-5 4-5 5-5 4-4
LOCKWOOD AND BROWN:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	6-7 6-0 4-6 5-3

## FOURSOMES

Second Round  
The Country Club (P. W. Whitemore and H. H. Wilder) beat Brookline C. C. (S. K. Sterne and R. Kinnicut) by 2 and 1.  
Tatnuck C. C. of Worcester (S. K. Sterne and R. Kinnicut) beat Commonwealth C. C. of Chestnut Hill (J. H. Sullivan Jr. and J. F. Kennedy) by 5 and 4.  
Belmont Spring C. C. (A. G. Lockwood and R. W. Brown) beat Hyannisport (R. S. Horne and N. A. Hardie) by less and 3.  
Woodland of Auburndale (F. J. Oumet and F. H. Hoyt) beat Alpine of Fitchburg (H. Crocker and F. Crocker) by 3 and 2.

## SEMI-FINAL ROUND

The Country Club (Whitemore and Wilder) beat Tatnuck (Sterne and Kinnicut) by 4 and 2.  
Woodland (Oumet and Hoyt) beat Belmont Spring (Lockwood and Brown) by 2 and 1.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1912	P. C.
Boston.....	51	36	603	.585
Washington.....	44	43	492	.492
Chicago.....	59	37	500	.600
Detroit.....	56	40	463	.603
Cleveland.....	55	41	444	.569
New York.....	40	75	348	.348
St. Louis.....	39	76	319	.339

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 5, Cleveland 1.  
Washington 6, Detroit 4.  
Chicago 6, New York 3.  
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis, postponed.

## GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at New York.

## BOSTON WINS ONCE MORE

Boston once more defeated Cleveland Friday at Fenway park, the result being 5 to 1 in favor of the locals. Stahl's men made all their runs in just a little over one inning, one coming in the first and four in the second before Baskette relieved Stein. Bedient pitched a fine ball. The score by innings:

INNINGS	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.	
Boston.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-8 7 1
Cleveland.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 0 0
Batteries.....	Bedient and Carrigan; Steen, Baskette and Adams. Umpires, Westervelt and O'Loughlin.

## BOTH GO TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Washington defeated Detroit in both games of a doubleheader Friday, 8 to 1 and 6 to 4. Walter Johnson in the first game scored his sixteenth straight victory. Cashion was wild in the second, but effective in tight places. In the ninth inning of the second game Cobb hit a home run over the right field fence. Scores:

FIRST GAME	
Washington.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 2 11
Batteries.....	Johnson and Althaus; Dubeu, Works and Stange. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

## CICOTTE WINS FOR CHICAGO

NEW YORK—Not a New York batter reached second base with Cicotte pitching Friday until the ninth inning, when singles by Daniels and Paddock, and Hartzell's double were good for two runs. Fisher was fairly effective. Collins drove in three of Chicago's runs. The score was Chicago 4, New York 2. Score:

INNINGS	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.	
Chicago.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 4
New York.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 4
Batteries.....	Cicotte and Kuhn; Fisher, Davis and Sweeney. Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Possibly no department of the game causes so much discussion as driving. We are not given long dissertations on the subject of the number of feet which constitute the record for a holed approach with a mashie or the greatest length ever obtained with a mid-iron, but time and time again we are called on to read articles on the subject of who holds the record for the longest drive. There is a writer who calls himself Hari-Kari in Golfing who, in spite of beginning with the statement that there is no more hackneyed subject in golf than that of record drives, still manages to give us some new light on the matter. He says:

Yet it is a curious fact that there is no subject—unless it be perhaps the applicability of stroke play rules to bogey competitions—in regard to which I am more often asked to act as arbiter in disputes. And such a correspondent has lately asked me to decide a controversy regarding the recognized record drive. It cannot do better than deal with the matter here.

The recognized record drive is the drive of 388 yards made by W. H. Horne of Chertsey in the North Berwick tournament held in July, 1900. From the thirteenth tee Horne drove to the side of the green, level with the flag, and later in the day the distance was afterward officially measured and returned at the figure mentioned. It should be said that the ground falls steadily from tee to green, and as the surface was on the hard side at the time, and the ball was further aided by a strong following wind, all the circumstances were favorable to the player.

This is not, however, the longest drive ever made, although it is the longest made during the play in any competition. But Braid in 1905 drove 395 yards, with a following wind and on a post bound course, from the fifteenth tee at Walton Heath where the gradient is slightly downhill. He was playing a round at the time with Sir George Riddell, and the distance was afterward measured by Sir Alexander Kennedy, the well-known engineer. At the home hole in the same round he drove to the bunker guarding the green, a distance of 340 yards.

This year at Colchester, July 13, George Duncan, playing an exhibition match with James Braid got in a little putt of 383 yards, and thus almost equalled W. H. Horne's record. In this case also there was a following wind, and the run of the ground was all in favor of the driver.

While these are the longest authenticated drives, it is not to be supposed that they are very much longer than some that went before them. The longest drive with the old feather ball, as far as the records go, was that made by Monsieur Messieux, a French master in the Madras College at St. Andrews. The name of Samuel Messieux appears in the list as that of the winner of the royal and ancient golf medal in 1827, and of the silver cross in 1840, and presumably this is the same man. Prof. James Stuart, who was one of his pupils, says in his "Reminiscences": "He was a golfer of some repute, and lived for long in history as having made the longest drive that ever was made; but whether this record has since been beaten I cannot say. It was on a slightly frosty day,

## BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

Kroh, P.....	3	2	1	1	2	17	20	12	1	200	333	333	32	1,090
Sweeney, C.....	11	49	13	15	1	9	9	4	2	322	268	90	12	967
Kling, C.....	20	21	27	28	6	3	4	1	3	283	126	34	36	996
Kirby, W.....	68	23	35	73	3	4	1	6	4	309	140	31	5	968
Stahl, B.....	71	30	60	60	1	1	1	1	1	304	143	40	4	993
Houser, Lb.....	76	218	25	60	4	1	1	1	1	366	154	43	5	1,035
Jackson, 1f.....	86	202	82	82	7	1	1	1	1	409	177	48	6	1,043
Wright, P.....	87	207	36	80	1	1	1	1	1	414	183	50	7	1,052
Campbell, C.....	104	446	68	118	13	5	1	1	1	516	226	62	10	1,215
McDonald, 3b.....	107	467	64	103	5	1	1	1	1	528	230	63	11	1,239
Wright, P.....	27	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	15	4	5	55
Hess, P.....	24	63	6	15	1	1	1	1	1	30	14	4	4	49
Rariden, C.....	53	165	17	37	4	1	1	1	1	73	34	9	11	122
Stowell, ss.....	18	56	6	14	1	1	1	1	1	33	15	4	4	46
Tyler, P.....	30	66	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	42	19	5	4	58
Brown, P.....	29	55	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	41	18	5	3	53
Dickson, P.....	27	39	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	39	17	4	3	50
Perridge, P.....	27	39	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	39	17	4	3	50
O'Rourke, ss.....	43	171	9	21	3	1	1	1	1	166	74	20	7	211
Brady, P.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	13
Totals.....	111	3699	501	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



## NATIONAL CHAMBER COMMERCE DUE TO CALL FOR REGULATION

Industrial Problems Embracing  
Proprietors, Wage  
Earners and Consumers  
Awaken Business Men

### PERIODICAL TO HELP

Means Devised to Inform  
Nation of Constructive Ac-  
tivities of States, Cities and  
Commercial Interests

Conditions bringing about the  
formation of the Chamber of  
Commerce of the United States  
as a constructive, cooperative na-  
tional organization, methods  
which it proposes to use to achieve  
generally beneficial results, what  
some prominent men say of the  
project and who are in charge of  
it are set forth in the article which  
follows:

WASHINGTON—To make the  
cities think in terms of the  
nation and to make the na-  
tional government and the  
nation's business partners in prosperity;  
these are the objects of the newly formed

ficials, who have long been aware of the  
advantages of such semi-official bodies,  
are awaiting the inception of its work  
with interest. To the two Boston men,  
John H. Fahey and Edward A. Filene,  
who first expressed the idea of this or-  
ganization, its evolution from the old  
and non-representative National Board  
of Trade to a large extent is due.

### President Taft Approves

The idea was first broached to Presi-  
dent Taft and met with his instant ap-  
proval. Later, in the course of an ad-  
dress before a gathering of Boston busi-



JOHN JOY EDSON  
Treasurer

ness men, Secretary Nagel gave utterance  
to the administration's approval of the  
project.

The official organization followed, with  
Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago as presi-  
dent, assisted by an executive committee  
of 25. The comprehensive character of  
the new chamber of commerce was shown  
by the fact that these 25 committeemen  
represent as many distinct trades or pro-  
fessions.

Among the newly appointed officers  
were Mr. Fahey, who became chairman  
of the executive committee, and E. H.  
Goodwin of Boston, who became general  
secretary.

Present-day recognition that commer-  
cial power may constitute a subject for  
federal control has been largely respon-  
sible for the creation of the Chamber of  
Commerce of the United States. The  
fact that industrial problems embrace  
proprietors, wage earners and consumers  
has done much to awaken the business  
men of the country to the need of co-  
operation with the government in their  
solution.

The two important steps taken in the  
past by the government for the regula-  
tion of large commercial powers have  
been of a restrictive or negative nature.

The anti-trust act pointed out certain  
things that should not be done, but out-  
lined no organization and conduct of

gent tariff legislation must be the recog-  
nition of the idea that in the long run  
no one can be permitted to prosper at  
the cost of his neighbor.

"Industries are bound together as our  
states and sections are; not to antago-  
nize one another but to supplement.  
Industrial opinion and political decision  
must be harmonized.

"These are illustrations of the ques-  
tions that now press for decision. So  
pressing are they that if governmental  
agencies do not find the solution, the  
commercial and industrial forces will  
compel that solution in one form or an-  
other.

"Instead of depending upon the advice  
or the demand of specialized interests,  
we must have a common judgment of  
commerce and industry, and to get that  
common judgment we must have a com-  
mon representation. This is the meaning  
of the organization which is now pro-  
posed."

Beyond the cooperation with the fed-  
eral government, the new chamber pro-  
poses to constitute a clearing house for  
business methods, municipal interests and  
constructive work that is being carried  
on in all parts of the country.

### Chamber's Periodical

For this purpose there is to be pub-  
lished a periodical called The Nation's  
Business, to be edited by Grosvenor  
Dawe, the chief of its editorial depart-  
ment. Constructive and non-controver-  
sial topics of every nature that have to  
do with the progress of the arts and  
trades, and with municipal, national and  
international affairs, are to be included.

It is intended that the nation shall  
know of the constructive activities of  
each city and state, and that each city  
in turn shall be in touch with activities  
of the government that concern the busi-  
ness and trade interests.

The character and scope of the period-  
ical may be judged by one article that  
is to appear in the first issue. A descrip-  
tion is to be given of the most impor-  
tant constructive event in each state of  
the Union in the last 60 days. This  
article is to be a compilation of contri-  
butions made by the various states  
themselves.

California is to tell of her new wire-  
less tower that is to have a range that  
will include Washington and the island  
of Guam. The District is to describe  
her new wireless station which is to  
have a range of 3000 miles, including  
Panama and the Pacific coast.

The new crushing process for the ex-  
traction of gold and silver recently put  
into operation in New Mexico, the suc-  
cess of a novel system of soil conserva-  
tion in Virginia, the efficiency of the  
new municipal water fronts in Florida,  
these are typical contributions that are  
intended to inform primarily the editorial  
writers and secondarily the people of  
the good work going on everywhere.

### Congressional Report

On the calendar of the House of Rep-  
resentatives is a bill which will grant  
to the proposed national chamber a fed-  
eral charter. In reporting the bill to  
the House, the judiciary committee re-  
ndered a report highly commending the  
organization and applauding its purpose.  
The report of the committee said in  
part:

"As the purpose of the corporation pro-  
posed in this bill is to encourage trade  
and commercial intercourse among the  
states, the District of Columbia, the ter-  
ritories, and insular possessions of the  
United States and with foreign nations;  
in other words, as its purpose is to  
encourage, stimulate, facilitate, and ex-  
tend our commercial relations, there can  
be no question as to the right and the  
power of Congress to grant the proposed  
charter.

"While we have many commercial bod-  
ies in the country, known as chambers  
of commerce and commercial clubs of  
one sort or another, they are all purely  
local in their character, intended only  
to benefit the particular communities in  
which they are located we have no or-  
ganization of a national or quasi national  
character, such as it is proposed in the  
bill to organize. The proposed organiza-  
tion would be federal in its character,  
its constituent elements being various  
commerce bodies throughout the country,  
so that if the purpose be fully realized,  
it will be thoroughly national and cos-  
mopolitan.

"Its possible usefulness is practically  
unlimited, both as to our domestic and  
foreign commercial relations.

"In the collection, publication and dis-  
tribution of the latest commercial sta-  
tistics alone it can do incalculable good.

"It can and ought to greatly increase  
the commercial standing and importance  
of the United States among foreign na-  
tions by materially extending our foreign  
trade and by creating a higher standard  
of business ethics."

### Personnel

Men of prominence, representing many  
trades in many cities of the country  
make up the list of officers of the new  
organization, which follows: Harry A.  
Wheeler, banker, Chicago, president; J.  
N. Teal, attorney, Portland, Ore., vice-  
president; A. B. Farquhar, manufac-  
turer agricultural machinery, York, Pa.,  
vice-president; Sam J. Jones, manufac-  
turer of stoves, Atlanta, Ga., vice-presi-  
dent; H. E. Miles, retired manufacturer  
of wagons, Racine, Wis., vice-president;  
John H. Fahey, publisher, Boston, Mass.,  
chairman executive committee; John Joy  
Edson, banker, Washington, D. C.,  
treasurer; J. A. Skinner, from Depart-  
ment of commerce and labor, Washing-  
ton, D. C., assistant secretary; E. H.  
Goodwin, formerly secretary National  
Civil Service Reform League, New York,  
general secretary; Horace H. Allen, mer-  
chant, San Francisco, Cal., director;  
Bernard N. Baker, retired Atlantic  
Trans. Baltimore, Md., director; Fred-  
erick Bode, manufacturer of millinery,  
Chicago, director; A. M. Cooper, dry-  
goods merchant, Bridgeport, Conn., di-  
rector; C. G. Craddock, manufacturer of  
shoes, Lynchburg, Va., director; A. C.  
Dixon, manufacturer of lumber, Eugene,



EDWARD F. TREFZ  
Field secretary

business that would meet with govern-  
mental sanction.

The interstate commerce commission  
also was merely of an inhibitory charac-  
ter, guarding the rights of one part of  
the country over the rights of another  
part.

President Taft, Secretary Nagel and  
other prominent men have pointed out  
the need of constructive legislation that  
will outline legal channels for industrial  
development. It is to aid in the pas-  
sage of just such legislation that the  
national chamber has sprung into exist-  
ence.

The importance which the government  
attaches to the new movement to allow  
the business interests a voice in legisla-  
tion may be inferred from a reference  
made to it by Secretary Nagel in a re-  
cent article in Harpers Weekly. Speak-  
ing of the Chamber of Commerce of the  
United States, which was at that time in  
its first stages, he said:

### Secretary Nagel's View

"Perhaps the best illustration of the  
need for close cooperation between the  
branches of the government and commer-  
cial interests as a whole is the tariff.  
We are told, and most of us believe, that  
the tariff should be taken out of politics.  
"Ultimately the foundation of intelli-



HARRY A. WHEELER  
President Chamber of Commerce of the  
United States

Chamber of Commerce of the United  
States that is gradually reaching com-  
plete organization with its headquarters  
in this city.

This is the day of big business, its  
organizers have said, when the trade of  
the country has increased until it has  
touched the boundaries of federal regula-  
tion and when the true strength, stand-  
ing and protection of the United States  
lies in its trade relations with the other  
countries of the earth.

Let us form a cohesive organization,  
they have urged, that will bring to a  
focus the constructive thought of the  
country and thus provide a point of  
contact between our elaborate national  
government, with its 48 state variants,  
and our widespread industrial develop-  
ments.

The response to this appeal has been  
instant. Trade organizations in every  
state, and even in the insular possessions,  
are applying for membership. Each day  
the boards of trade of the great cities  
are being added to a list that will em-  
brace every important commercial or-  
ganization in the country.

A representative national board of  
trade is thus being formed, such as  
exists today in all great foreign coun-  
tries, and United States government of-



ELLIOT H. GOODWIN  
General secretary

## The Coming Season Will Bear, Even More Than Former Years, The Impress of This Great Store's Progressiveness, Its World- Wide Resources and Power of Service

A QUICKENING impulse has already commenced to stir throughout every  
section of this great store, in response to the approach of Autumn.  
Every day from now on the arrival of new merchandise will go on unceas-  
ingly, which will make here by far the largest, most exclusive and farthest-  
in-advance stocks of Fall Staples and Novelties of any store in New England

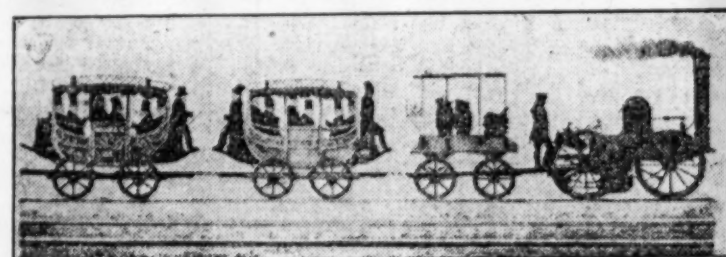
*This year marked the increase of our Corps of Foreign  
Buyers to 45—the largest number sent across the  
water by any single retail store in America. Already  
many thousands of dollars worth of the most novel and  
distinctive merchandise selected by them abroad per-  
sonally for this house, is beginning to arrive, affording  
styles, materials and qualities exclusive in every sense  
of the word and not to be found outside of this store*

With the unequalled merchandising advantages, both from a buying and  
selling standpoint, that this house possesses—and with the unprecedented  
preparations it has made for the coming season—its patrons are assured  
advantages in selection even surpassing those of any previous season, and  
positively impossible outside this store

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

### FIRST STEAM TRAIN IN AMERICA, 1831



Engine John Bull and coaches running between Albany and  
Schenectady

### GAS-ELECTRIC CANAL SHIP HANDLED AS TROLLEY CAR

MONTREAL, Que. — Contracts have  
been let by the Montreal Transportation  
Company by which the Canadian canal  
trade will have an electrically-propelled  
merchant vessel. The ship will take its  
place in the trade next spring.

The new vessel will be a development  
of the internal combustion engine type  
tried last year, when the Toiler, now  
operated by the inland lines, was built.  
It will be equipped with internal oil  
engines, but these will be connected to  
dynamoes instead of to the propeller, and  
the electrical power thus developed will  
be used in motors for driving the  
screws and handling other mechanical  
equipment on the vessel, the captain

handling them by switches from the  
bridge like a motorman.

The vessel has been contracted for  
as the outcome of designs submitted  
by John Reid & Co., of Montreal and  
Glasgow, the contract being with the  
Electric Marine Propulsion Company of  
Glasgow.

The ship is being built to their plans  
by the Swan, Hunter and Wigham-Rich-  
ardson firm. It will be of the usual  
Canadian canal form and dimensions,  
with a capacity of 2400 tons on a 14-  
foot draught basis.

The principle of propulsion for this  
vessel is identical with that of the gas  
electric railway car, of which an ex-  
ample was recently seen in Toronto on  
the line of the Canadian Northern rail-  
road.

### CONCRETE ROAD HELD AS MODEL

MINNEAPOLIS—The first piece of  
concrete highway construction in Minne-  
sota under the direction of the state  
highway commission was completed re-  
cently on a heavily-traveled road three  
miles south of and leading into Owa-  
tonna.

Under direct charge of John H. Mullen,  
assistant engineer, 1100 feet of concrete  
road was laid. The concrete is 8 feet  
wide, and on each side is a gravel  
shoulder 6 feet wide, making a roadway  
20 feet wide. Every 50 feet there is an  
expansion joint in the concrete, to take  
care of the "heave" of the base.

The concrete portion of the road cost  
85 cents a lineal foot, the shoulders cost  
32 cents, and these figures cover cost of  
preparing the roadway. Thus the com-

pleted highway doing away with the for-  
bidding haul through the sand has cost  
Steele county \$1287, and the county  
bears the distinction of having the first  
piece of permanent highway constructed  
in Minnesota outside a city.

The new road has been open to traffic  
about three weeks. Mr. Mullen received  
word recently from Owatonna that farm-  
ers who traveled over it are circulating  
a petition to have more of such highways  
constructed at once in Steele county.

### GRAND TRUNK CHANGES

MONTREAL, Que. — E. Farrington,  
chief clerk in the train master's office of  
the Grand Trunk railway at Ottawa, has  
accepted the position of chief clerk and  
secretary of M. J. Kirkpatrick, Grand  
Trunk Pacific superintendent at Regina.  
Mr. Farrington has left for the West, ac-  
companied by Roy Delisle, formerly a  
clerk in the board of railway commis-  
sioners, who is also entering Mr. Kirkpat-  
rick's office.

### NEW HAVEN MAN RECALLS TRIP ON FIRST STEAM TRAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Notwithstand-  
ing the fact that railroads may be found  
in every part of the country today,  
Robert A. Beers, a resident of this city,  
recalls a trip he made on the first steam  
train in America, in 1832. He was then  
10 years old. At the time he was with  
his mother for the summer at Brookfield.  
They took a five-days journey by canal  
boat to Schenectady and from there  
traveled to Albany, N. Y., by train. The  
railroad had only been built the previous  
year in 1831.

The engine was the "John Bull" im-  
ported from England in that year. Her  
cylinders were 3½ inches in diameter  
and stroke 16 inches; wheels 4½ inches  
in diameter. The boiler had 30 copper  
tubes, five feet long and four inches  
in diameter. Connecting rods worked on  
double cranks on the front axle. The  
weight of the engine was only four tons.

Excursionists on this train held a re-  
union and dinner under the auspices of  
the New York Cheap Transportation As-  
sociation on Feb. 5, 1875, and at that  
time cards with a list of the passengers  
so far could be ascertained were pre-  
sented to the guests. Among the pas-  
sengers were former Governor Yates of  
New York and Thurlow Weed of Albany,  
N. Y., who was grandfather of William  
Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader of the  
state of New York.

### GETS FIRST TELEGRAPH

MONTREAL, Que.—Within the last 10  
days telegraphic communication has been  
established for the first time between the  
town of Ft. George, situated on the sec-  
tion of the Grand Trunk Pacific's main  
line west of the Rockies, which is still  
under construction, and the outside world.  
It is difficult for those who have never  
known the lack of these facilities to re-  
alize just how important an event this is  
in the life of a new town.

CONFIRMS RETIREMENT REPORT  
BAR HARBOR, Me.—Baron Hengel-  
muller von Hengervar, the Austrian am-  
bassador to the United States, formally  
announced Friday that he has been  
granted leave to return to Austria next  
Thursday, thus confirming the report of  
his retirement. It is his intention not  
to return to the United States, but set-  
tle permanently in his own country.



G. GROSVENOR DAWE  
Chief of the editorial division



## OPERA PROSPECTS CALLED BRIGHT

Size of Guarantee and Subscription Place Boston Institution in Position to Restudy Scenic Productions and Perfect Stage Routine for Coming Season

WITH the guarantee fund of the Boston Opera Company now built up to the figure of \$110,000 and with the subscription sale far larger than on any previous year, the fourth season of Verdi, Puccini, Massenet and Wagner in the regular musical program of the city is better assured than anybody had occasion to expect it would be when the plans of that season began to be laid early in the year. It looks as though the managers of the Boston Opera Company were going to have a subscription sale large enough to enable them to dispense with the \$110,000 which has been guaranteed to meet the deficit of the fourth season and to apply the guarantee to the second and third seasons only of the new third year period. Of course, if the sale for 1912-13 should be large enough to pay expenses, the public just the same will be expected to fill out the originally proposed fund of \$150,000 a year for the remaining two years.

The prospect of a season to begin in November with a house pretty largely taken for the whole 18 weeks makes preparations at the opera house just now go on with unprecedented animation and confidence. It is said that in April, 1912, the sale for the coming year was larger than it ever was in November of a previous year. During each of the spring and summer months since April the sale has been reported larger than in the corresponding months of any former year. And the best subscription months of all, October and November, are yet to contribute to the treasury of the house.

Henry Russell for a time has turned his back on operatic administration and is taking his vacation in Italy. The summer routine of going back and forth among the cities of Europe to find artists and to study new methods of management has come to an end for him. When his vacation is over he will pick up the harvest he has reaped and led standing in the operatic field and bring it home. His return to America will be about Oct. 3.

Among the activities now going on at the opera house are the rehearsals of the American soprano and contralto contingent of the chorus under the direction of Mr. Lyford. The regular chorus master, Mr. Sivaglia, returns from Europe Sept. 1. The Italian singers of the company, the basses and tenors and a few of the upper voices, do not come until the season is nearly ready to open. The practised chorus men and women of Italy do not require the long preliminary training that the American singers do.

The ballet will begin dancing practise the first week in September. The dancing instructor for the next season has not yet been appointed. No intimation has yet been given of an improvement in the methods of the ballet for the new season, but without much doubt a school of dancing less geometrical and Italian and more on the pictorial order of the French and Russian schools than anything yet seen in the company's productions will be introduced. The only important artistic post remaining unfilled today is that of the ballet master.

### Annex in Use

The annex, now completed on its exterior, requires about a fortnight more of inside work and of cleaning up before it is ready for use. During the rest of the summer the large rehearsal room of the annex will be used for a scenic studio. A good deal of the work hitherto done at the Swampscott studios will be handled at the annex. Thus much transporting of frames and canvas back and forth and much traveling by the painters will be saved. The economy of having the designs of the scenic director executed in the room right next to his office, and then tested on the stage within easy handling distance of the studio is altogether new.

This convenience of arrangement will not exist in the winter, when the annex is devoted to the use for which it was primarily designed, rehearsals for the company; but when the season begins, the chief work of preparing the scenery will be all done and there will be no significant need of the annex as a studio. The new building is an addition to the resources of the house of remarkable value, considering the small amount of real estate it covers and considering the comparatively insignificant architectural figure it makes on the street beside the main theater.

The efficiency of an opera company depends enormously in these days of thorough stage production on the opportunity for rehearsals. Last year there were more rehearsals than in any previous year, with the result that the company made a new standard for operatic presentation in the country. Mr. Caplet was the artistic influence that brought about the added interest in rehearsal endeavor, and it is said that he is going to require more rehearsals this season than last. Mr. Caplet returns to organize the general musical forces of the company about Sept. 15.

### Stage Reorganized

The department of the company in which the most important changes and improvements are to be evident is that of the scenery. All who saw the "Pelléas and Mélisande" production of last winter realized that an entirely new scheme of stage management was put to the test. Everybody appreciated the new scheme as something not merely added to the music just to give pleasure to the eye, but as something more intimately connected with the purpose of the music than any scenic effects presented by the company in its first undertakings. The productions of the first two years, and those of the third year

which were repetitions of them, were of the sort that the nineteenth century contented itself with as the perfect adaptation of inanimate background to animate picture. There was some mechanical invagination given to the old ideas. There was a certain degree of speed and accuracy in the nightly carrying out of the stage manager's directions. But the coming of "Pelléas" taught the operatic public that the stage methods they were used to had not reached out and taken possession of the modern resources of mechanics at all. The possibilities of machinery and lighting were not constructively used. They were only made to prop up the old school of scenic effect and make it seem vital.

The repertory operas are going to be represented in ways vastly different from those of the first lustrum of Boston opera. Under the direction of Mr. Urban the scenery for the standard works of the house has been radically changed. "Aida" instead of being a splendid study involving all the pictorial effects that have been tried in the great houses of Europe and found acceptable will be something Mr. Urban has thought out on his own account. Likewise "Madam Butterfly" will be a long way removed from the "Madam Butterfly" of the painters of La Scala scenic studios. It will be a Japanese print projected into the stage frame. In some of the operas the changes will not be so much in effect as in the method of producing the effect.

### Mozart Problem

The change in manner of production will of course show more in the new works, like "The Tales of Hoffmann," with which the season opens, than with the older operas, but the most inelastic of all the lyric dramas in its stage possibilities, as for Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Mr. Urban at last accounts was undecided what to do with it, whether to adapt the scenery already at hand in the Boston opera storehouse, or to borrow the Metropolitan opera production from New York, or to build a new one of his own. This week he went to New York just to satisfy himself on the availability of Mr. Gatti's scenery to the needs of the Boston house. "Don Giovanni" can be given with the plainest of stage decoration, except in the ballroom scene at the finale of the second act; and Mr. Menotti, Mr. Urban's predecessor, has left some appropriately gorgeous palace interiors for that scene.

Mr. Urban thought at first that he would leave many of the productions of the former three years untouched, but has given them fundamental alteration when he actually got to work on them. When he first came from Europe he was very reserved in talking about his plans for Puccini. He regarded himself as a Wagnerian. He could have wished that the Boston public was ready for a complete production of "The Ring." His ideas were two years or more ahead of the actual program before him. But he has become interested in the repertory works of the house and in his Offenbach and Mozart opportunities and has for the time laid aside his Wagnerian ambitions.

Every day Mr. Urban is putting his men through scenic rehearsals; that is to say, he is actually practising the scene shifting that the stage crew will have to do next December. One thing that Mr. Urban makes a prime object is to have all operas of which he has the stage management come within the precise time limit in performance. A rule he has formulated is that every opera next season must end promptly at 11 o'clock; and he is going to have the opera close on time without cutting down any scene. Time is to be saved between the acts. Mr. Urban will try to have his longest wait between curtains no more than a quarter of an hour. One of the longest waits heretofore, that between the first and second acts of "Carmen," he has succeeded in making 15 minutes shorter by using machinery bridges in place of platforms that have to be carried on and off by hand. An innovation which will add to the comfort of the people in the auditorium between the acts is a noise curtain, which will be lowered behind the drapery and will keep all the sounds made by the scene shifters from being heard.

### Curtains Altered

Mr. Urban will continue the familiar method of closing the scenes of the old school operas by drawing the curtain on them while they are still lighted. The "Pelléas and Mélisande" method of closing the scenes by turning the stage lights off and lowering the curtain while the stage is still dark is available only in special circumstances. But Mr. Urban has revised the manner of drawing the curtain on a lighted scene. He will have the scenes close slowly always, and either from the sides to the middle or from the top down, according to which he thinks better for each case. The new stage director has taken away the corner draperies that hung down under the corners of the proscenium arch, thereby freeing for those who sit in the galleries a portion of the view which hitherto has been obstructed. He has done other things for the benefit of those who look down on the picture instead of up or horizontally. He has reformed the carpeting of the winter and summer scenes, so those in the upper part of the house will see always a representation of nature and will not have any spaces of bare boards exposed to their sight. The underfoot arrangements in all Mr. Urban's scenes are distinctly improved in the interests of naturalness. He will have the ground in out-of-door scenes take on as far as possible actual slopes of forest floor or of garden ter-

race and he will break up all he can the square-cut effects of the past. His adaptation of machinery to scenic art helps him in accomplishing his purposes in this regard. The sections of the stage floor electrically raised or lowered to any desired level furnish a flexible ground such as was not possible with the movable platforms or banks of the old school stage carpenter.

When the subscribers take their places on the opening night they will see a new-appearing drapery curtain across the stage opening. It will be the same red plush hanging, too; but it will be richly ornamented with flowers in gray, silver and black. This application of colors over the red will conceivably agree with the gray and gold colorings of the walls of the house. But the gray, silver and black evidently have not been applied to the drapery just to add something pretty and ingratiating to what was before austere and monotonous. It was unquestionably done to hint at motives of color which the general idea of decoration behind the curtain will contain. Mr. Urban plainly likes to block his colors, to lay them side by side and blend them, rather than to wash them together. In his study of the second act of "Madam Butterfly" for which the design is in his portfolio in his office at the opera house, shows blue, gold and black in a large, free diagrammatic pattern. Butterfly's room, with its shrine on the left and with the window on the right, looks as sunny and flowery as it did in the scene of Mr. Urban's predecessor, yet the sunshine is not brought in and painted all over everything. The sparkling atmosphere is induced, beckoned into the blue, gold and black interior rather than dragged in by sheer force of the brush.

In the first act of "Madam Butterfly" Mr. Urban has dispensed with the backdrop, and availed himself of the cyclorama sky. On this he has sketched the white, peaked mountain which furnishes distance and contrasting line for the artists of the Japanese school of landscape.

### Scenes Brightened

Far from letting Puccini alone, Mr. Urban has revised the street scene in the second act of "Bohème," making of it a more realistic representation of the pavement before a Parisian cafe than it has been hitherto. Street and sidewalk had a way of getting mixed up in the old production. When the time came for the soldiers to parade through the city, Musette's table was cleared off and taken away and presumably the sidewalk with it, and the procession swung out from stage down left to stage right, center and went off down stage right in the grand opera style of the good long ago. Now the sidewalk will be actually represented and each occurrence will be in its proper place.

There was much in the colors of the street scene of "Bohème" that did not suit Mr. Urban and these have been restudied. Color readjustment has taken place in the "Samson and Delilah" and the "Thais" productions in such wise that these have become something quite new, it is said. Everything is bright sunshine in them. "Aida," too, is to be lightened up.

As to costumes, necessarily they will be considerably changed to suit the color schemes of the scenery. At present the costume-maker of La Scala, Milan, is developing into clothes for chorus and minor character designs which Mr. Urban earlier in the summer worked out for Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," the opera on which his methods will be first judged the coming season.

## MUSIC NOTES

The music department of the city of Boston gives Sunday band concerts as follows:

Boston Common at 3:30 p. m., Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader: "March," "Athalie," Mendelssohn; overture, "Rosamunde," Schubert; waltz, "Waldteufel"; baritone solo by S. Gallo; ballet music from "Henry VIII," Saint-Saens; "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Aida," Verdi; overture, "Rienzi," Wagner.

Jamaica pond at 3:30 p. m., naval brigade band, D. A. Ives, leader: March, "Morse," overture, "Pique Dame," Suppe; waltz, Zulueta; cornet solo, by Godfrey McMullen, Levy; "The Pink Lady," Caryll; scenes from Spain, Lange; songs of the South, Lampe; melody, Lehar; "The Lost Chord," Sullivan; "Faust," Gounod; march, Chambers.

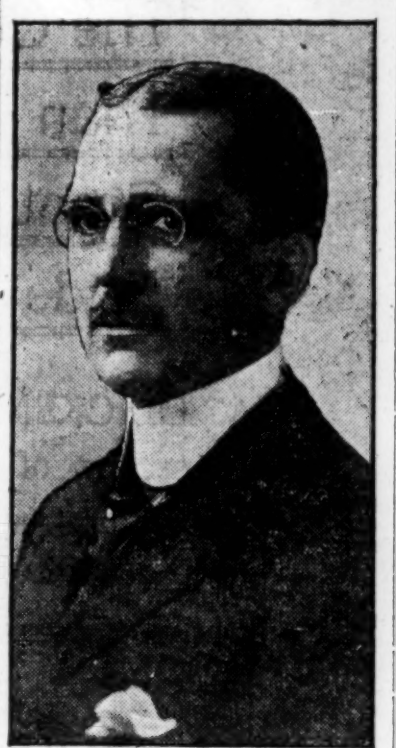
Marine park, South Boston, at 3:30 p. m., First Corps Cadets band, J. B. Fielding, leader: March, Chambers; overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; cornet solo, "Arabia," by A. H. Fisher; song hits, Lewis, "Artist Lime," Strauss; English, Irish and Scotch airs, Baetens; "Il Trovatore," Verdi; "Salut d'Amour," Elgar; "Russian Pony Rag," Ramsey; "The Red Widow," Gebest; march, Sanglear.

Sunday band concerts are provided by the metropolitan park commission as follows:

Blue Hills reservation—4 to 6 p. m., Stiles' Eighth Regiment band of Lynn, Mass., Harry E. Stiles, leader: Grand march, "Tannhauser," Wagner; overture, "Pique Dame," Suppe; medley of popular street songs, Remick; solo for baritone by Aaron Harris, "Rose Maid," Granichstaedten; march, "Girl in Havana," Sloane; "Bohème," Puccini; medley of American airs, Lampe; "In the Shadows," Barcarolle, Offenbach; finale, Eighth Infantry, M. V. M., Simms.

Fox island—4 to 6 p. m., Post 68, G. A. R. band, Harry Bettoney director: March, "Dreadnought," Dalby; overture, "Hungarian Lustspiel," Keler Bela; sextette from Lucia, Donizetti; "L'Eques-

## BANKERS SELECT RICHMOND AS 1913 MEETING PLACE



ROBERT H. BEAN

Boston member of the executive committee

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—With the selection of Richmond, Va., as the meeting place for 1913 and the election of officers, the convention of the American Institute of Bankers closed Friday.

The officers elected are: Byron W. Moser, St. Louis, president; Harvey B. Haines of Washington, vice-president; Harry E. Smalle of Chicago, secretary; Irwin L. Bourgeois of New Orleans, treasurer; Robert H. Bean of Boston and Mrs. T. R. Durham of Chattanooga, the executive council.

## TO PLAN PARADE FOR LABOR DAY

Positions in the parade on Labor day are to be assigned to the various organizations of the C. L. U. at a drawing at the office Tuesday night.

The joint committee of the C. L. U. and building trades' department meets tonight with the staff announced by James T. Moriarty, vice-president of the C. L. U. and marshal of the parade as follows: James B. Crozier of the Carriage, Wagon, Automobile and Aeroplane Workers union, chief of staff; John J. Barry of Theatrical Stage Employees union, aide-de-camp; and J. Frank O'Hare of Printing Pressmen's union, John J. Shorten of Boston Boot and Shoe Workers union, Charles O. Wood of Typographical union 13, Peter J. Mullen of Park Department union, Edward F. Connolly of Lamplighters' union, William M. Beck of Downtown Mercantile Engineers union 263, and Joseph J. Hunt of Teamsters union 25, aids.

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF MEAT

Meat has dropped in price from \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds less than it was last week in the wholesale markets of Boston. This has come with a corresponding reduction in the New York prices and follows the receipt of a large shipment of cattle from the West. Corn-fed cattle still maintain their high prices, but the price of grass cattle has been lowered.

Managers of the Malden and Chelsea cooperative meat stores have taken charge of the West End stores, following the action of the stockholders Friday evening calling for a change of management, since no dividends were being derived from these shops. It was said that the West End Butchers Association offered the cooperative leaders \$2500 for the West End stores but their offer was refused.

WEAVERS' DEMANDS GRANTED CHICOPEE, Mass.—Yielding to the wage demands of its weavers, the Dwight Manufacturing Company has avoided the possibility of a strike, according to the statements of union officials Friday night. The weavers, whose pay was recently cut from 46 cents to 35 cents, asked restoration of the old scale, and the union announces that the old scale is in force again.

MT. HOLYOKE TO CELEBRATE SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—President Taft and Governor Foss have been invited to take part in the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Mt. Holyoke College, Oct. 8 and 9. Among the leaders in the college world who will participate are Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Pendleton of Wellesley, Taylor of Vassar, and Burton of Smith.

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT PLANNED MANDAN, N. D.—Agricultural and horticultural station authorities by the federal government, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made, will be established next spring, according to telegraphic advices from Washington. Suitable land for the station can be secured, it is believed, for about \$20 an acre.

trienne, "Chinese Wedding Procession," Hosmer; waltz, "Espania," Waldteufel; "Red Widow," Gebest; fantasia, "Ein Marchen," Back; popular medley, Remick; "Robin Hood," DeKoven; march, "Semper Fidelis," Sousa.

One of the events which proved that those who spend the summer at the seashore do not wholly forsake their musical interests was a lecture given the past week by Miss Amy Grant at York Harbor, Me., on "Tristan and Isolde."

## THINGS WHICH INFLUENCED MOZART

Potent Among the Earliest Were the Teaching of Leopold Mozart and the Musical Atmosphere of Salzburg

A NEW record of the life and work of Mozart has been published in Paris in this year of 1912, by de Wysewa and Saint-Fox. It is a careful and clear study of educational and other influences on the genius of this remarkable man, perhaps, when we consider his brief career, the most remarkable of the musicians whom posterity delights to honor.

This work enters into a close analysis of the developing style of the composer and should be a most useful school, therefore, for composers who would form themselves on a style of classic purity. It is pathetic, when we remember the sorrow and loneliness of much of Mozart's experience, to read the painstaking care with which the tattered family copybook, where his first little compositions were jotted down by his careful father, has been conned over today for hints as to the boy's precocious abilities. This little black book, now carefully preserved among the Mozart archives at Salzburg, bears on its first leaf the inscription: "This book belongs to Miss Marianne Mozart, 1759." In it are first copied certain simple pieces which her father composed for her to practise or took from other composers of the time. Then apparently the little brother fell heir to the book, and in the blank pages at the end his early pieces are copied. Here is the first simple little minuet, known as the third composition of Mozart, though it is the first of which there is M. S. extant. It has the date 1762, that is when the child was six years old. This book has been out and torn to satisfy the curiosity of autograph hunters, but its mangled remains are among the precious treasures of the Salzburg Mozartium.

### Elder Mozart's Help

This present study of the composer makes more account than has hitherto been made of his father's compositions. Many of these, of various forms, have evidently been studied with great care by these commentators, with a view to determining how much, if anything, Mozart owed to his father. Apparently there are two distinct ways in which Leopold Mozart influenced his remarkable son, first, by his own compositions, and, second, by his teaching. Now Leopold as a composer shows the considerable merit of conscientious effort to do always his best and to follow out his highest ideas of the art. But unfortunately this devoted conscientiousness, this evident faithful effort and his really wide knowledge of the musical forms and materials available in his time were not accompanied by any trace of original thinking. However carefully he varies his work to express now a brook's course, now an avalanche, now a wedding, now a party of school children, he never says anything but the one thing, and something very dry and unregarding these investigations seem to find it. There was no invention and not the least trace of what is termed inspiration.

On the other hand Leopold Mozart as a teacher seems to have given his son some very excellent ideas. One of these was not to be bound too closely by rules. Rules were the starting point, but sincere

musicianship could afford to disregard them. Or perhaps it was rather that with the whole existing body of musical processes in his grasp the young composer was instructed to vary his means of expression conscientiously with every new subject. In one point the influence of the father's teaching was bad, for he himself had little idea of the singing voice, and when he did compose for it he handled it like an instrument. On the other hand his understanding of the uses of the different instruments of his time was excellent and sufficed to make him helpful to his son, who afterward showed such consummate, delicate skill in orchestration. So in some of the earlier work of Mozart there is a certain pedantry in his handling of the voice which disappears after he has come to his own.

In a book for violin study by Leopold Mozart certain prefatory passages admonish the pupils above all to patience, reflection, and self-distrust. This teacher was the enemy of all virtuosity obtained at the cost of expression. He never failed to warn his pupils against the vain desire to shine, and expressly condemns this wish among artists of high standing. In his dislike of affectation he goes so far as to prefer the successful player in an orchestra to the self-exploited performer of solo.

He understands that the good musician must be before everything else a good Christian and a good man, and that he must be a man of culture, too, "knowing what the grammarians and rhetoricians know." He taught the little Wolfgang not only music, but mathematics, grammar and German literature, and some elementary notions of Latin and Italian.

It was a theory of the composers of that time, and one which Leopold appears to have run into the ground, that everything could be expressed by music, not only thought or feeling, but the actual concrete experience, as one paints pictures or tells a story. In carrying out this belief they found that every key, every combination of tones, every instrument and color combination meant some specific thing. From this sort of teaching Mozart broke away early, yet the influence remains in that we find by studying his music that for Mozart every key had indeed its peculiar meaning and could be used only to express emotions of a certain character. Leopold Mozart thought that even the pleasure to the ear in music should be subservient to true expressiveness, and here is apparently an early note struck to justify the modernists in music who hold that what is, usually, named beauty—pleasing concords—is not a necessary element in musical expression at all—that only when the thing expressed is itself beautiful need the music satisfy the human sense of harmony. Here the very name of music as concord is spoiled of all meaning in modern phrase.

### Later Teacher

Mozart was so happy as to have Michael Haydn, brother of Josef, for his teacher, though apparently Leopold through some professional jealousy sought to turn the boy away from following the leading of this genuine musical comradeship which Michael Haydn's work in Salzburg opened to the boy. Another

very strong influence on the growing boy was the fact that Salzburg was a very musical place, following closely the musical lead of Vienna. It had, moreover, a tone of its own, not very deeply musical nor very exalted, perhaps, but one of brightness and grace and freedom, all qualities which we feel in the compositions of Mozart. Above all the musical sense of Salzburg was a singing sense, and this singing quality is what so especially makes the charm of Mozart. He is always tuneful, and indeed melody for him, these commentators find, meant the whole of music. In it inhered the rhythm and harmony, the form and finish, of each work. Music was not music apart from melody.

These commentators note how heedful the little boy, in the opera which he was set to compose when only 10 or 12, was to follow the meaning of the words in his music. He wrought out word for word the text which dealt often with things of which his delicate youth could have no conception. But where the words appeared his music faint would sigh. Where there was rain it must patter in the notes, and it was only in his mature works that he at last threw off this yoke of the literal text and dared to carry the idea of musical abolitionism much farther than any one of his time. From these observations it would appear that the effort of Dehussy to express Maeterlinck's text word for word is not without precedent and that this careful suiting of word and music is as well as his harmonic colorings, a return to the past rather than anything entirely new. However, the Dehussy music is of course affected by all that has come about in the music world since Leopold Mozart taught the little genius at his fireside.

Another interesting story which the biographers think bears traces of sisterly exaggeration, of the childish precocities of Wolfgang, is of his first playing of the violin. Some one had made him a present of a small instrument, and he begged to play when his father, his sister and a first violin were doing a trio. He wished to try the second part. His father bade him run away, and Wolfgang obediently went; but with weeping. The tender-hearted sister called him back, and begged that he might be allowed to play with her. He said, "Papa, one does not have to study the violin to play the second part." So the father bade him play, but very softly, so that no one could hear. He set to work with his sister, but the soon found that she was not needed. The child was carrying the second through without a fault.

This pretty story, written out as a reminder for his brother in later years, is at least of value in showing the sweet sisterly pride and affection which blessed the youthful prodigy and to give a charming picture, too, of the typical musical home in the German lands, where concerted playing of this sort is so frequent and often so fine. It is out of surroundings like this that great musicianship comes forth. And any other land which would produce native music must faithfully cultivate music in the homes as an integral part of the family life.

## DES MOINES PEOPLE SAVE THIRD AT THE NEW MUNICIPAL MARKET

Cost of Living Problem, Formerly City's Favorite Topic, Believed by Residents to Have Been Solved

### REMEDY IS SIMPLE

DES MOINES, Ia.—People of this city herald the new municipal market opened here as an instance of the efficiency of the commission form of government. It illustrates the readiness with which public opinion is carried into effect under the Des Moines plan and the closer union that exists between the people and their representatives.

Although the city is the center of one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, the prices of vegetables, fruit and garden stuff were so high that necessities were fast becoming luxuries. For instance, potatoes at one time reached \$3 a bushel. All kinds of produce was

selling at prices much higher than the average for former years. Some of the advance was because of unfavorable growing conditions, but most of the high cost was due to the dealer adding a large per cent to the cost of his produce for delivering, charges, clerk hire, rent and profits. Truck gardeners were not able to peddle their products from house to house, because the grocers would then refuse to buy their surplus stock.

Discussion of the high cost of living became a fad. The mayor and commissioners took the matter up. They announced that the little plot of lawn at the city hall would be opened as a municipal market. It was regarded as an experiment, and many of the officials were skeptical as to whether it would be successful. The first four or five farmers drove their wagons on the lawn and sold vegetables from the cart.

The next day the number doubled. Within a week more than 100 farmers were at the market. In a month it had become so popular that farmers were selling direct to the Des Moines house-

wives and the wagons stretched for three blocks along the curb on market days. In many instances the old prices were cut in half, in others the reduction was even greater. It is estimated that the average reduction has been about 35 per cent. Citizens from all sections of the city patronize the market. Scores drive down in automobiles to make purchases, and democracy reigns supreme.

The market is now operated three days a week on the east side and three days a week on the west side.

The variety of produce that can be had at the market is constantly increasing. Farmers bring in their home-cured meats. Milk, cream and butter can be had at lowered prices. Owners of orchards are greatly benefited. The thrifty housewife greases a few chickens to pick out her pin money; some prepare dairy dishes, others have pastry that finds a ready market. Surplus canned fruits from farm homes meet with favor. A small boy found another boy who was willing to exchange his savings for a pair of pet rabbits.

The market place, according to city officials, has stopped the local agitation as to the high cost of living, as it has convinced people that they can secure food supplies of the best quality direct from the producer without the possibility of a combination of middlemen. The producers are benefited, as they are sure of a market for what they raise.

The market, citizens confidently assert, will contribute greatly to the growth and prosperity of Des Moines. It assures people intending to locate here that living costs are at rock bottom. Manufacturers are assured that their workmen will be properly fed and that the low cost of living will make it possible for the city to grow and meet their increased demand for workmen as their business prospers.

### ETHEL ROOSEVELT IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, is in Ottawa with former Lieutenant Governor Willard and Mrs. Willard of Virginia. They are the guests of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, who gave a dinner in their honor.



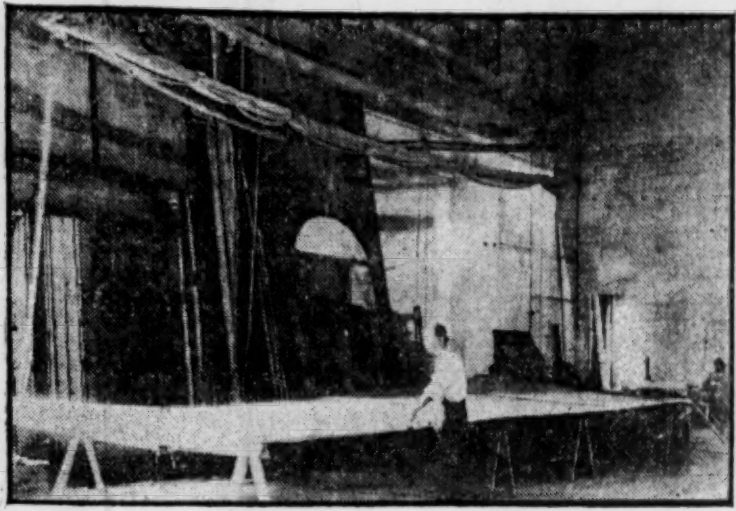
Buyers in Des Moines market where farmers sell meats, fruit and vegetables directly to consumers



## STAGE CARPENTER IS VERSATILE

Skilful and Resourceful Individual Whom the Audience Never Sees Helps the Play to Succeed

## PREPARES SCENERY AT NEW THEATER



Artisan at the St. James putting frame on a ceiling for the first production, Aug. 30

## NEW LEHAR OPERA ONE OF SIX OPENINGS AT THEATERS NEXT WEEK

"Over Night" at Shubert—  
"Green Stockings" Starts  
Castle Square Season—St.  
James Theater Premiere

## W. T. HODGE RETURNS

All but three of Boston's theaters will be opened the coming week. Monday the Tremont, Shubert, Castle Square and National begin operations for the season. Friday evening the new St. James theater will open. The opening of the Plymouth theater Saturday evening will leave only the Colonial and the Boston to be opened Labor day, as it is planned to open the Hollis about the middle of September.

## TREMONT THEATER

Boston is to see the first American performance of a new opera by Franz Lehár when the Tremont opens Monday evening with "The Count of Luxembourg," a "musical romance" that has pleased Vienna, Berlin and London. Glen McDonough made the American libretto and Julian Mitchell staged the production. As in Lehár's "The Merry Widow," so there is in "The Count of Luxembourg" a waltz refrain. There are 16 musical numbers. The cast contains about 100, the principal members being Frank Moulton, Ann Swinburne, Fred Walton, Frances Cameron, George Leon Moore. An orchestra of 30 will furnish the accompaniment. The engagement is limited to three weeks.

## "OVER NIGHT" RETURNS

The Shubert theater will open its third season next Monday evening with a return engagement of "Over Night," the farce that opened the season at this theater early in August a year ago and pleased highly. Two young married couples on their honeymoon, a spinster very much in love, a "fresh" hotel clerk, a colored steward on a Hudson river day boat and several other amusing characters are the principal personages. Among the players are Francine Larrimore, Thomas V. Emery, Ada Sterling, Emily Callaway, Francis J. Gillen, Lulu Kanori, Florence Earle and Clyde Hunnewell.

## CASTLE SQUARE OPENING

The opening of John Craig's fifth season as manager of the Castle Square theater comes next Monday, when two performances will be given of "Green Stockings," in which Margaret Anglin starred two years ago. By the plot of the play it becomes necessary for the heroine to pretend that she is engaged and this situation furnishes opportunity for droll situations and bright dialogue. The heroine will be played by Mary Young. Mr. Craig will appear as Col. Smith, while other parts will be in the hands of Lorette Brown, a new member of the company; Mabel Colcord, Donald Meek, Al Roberts, Walter Walker and George Henry Trader. Sept. 2, "The Fortune Hunter."

## ST. JAMES THEATER

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the new St. James theater, Massachusetts and Huntington avenues, on Friday, Aug. 30, with Langdon Mitchell's witty comedy, "The New York Idea." The stock company has been rehearsing for over a week and a letter perfect performance of the society play could be given today. Katherine Grey has often acted in this play, and she will have the leading woman's part in the present revival. There are excellent parts for the other members of the company, Robert T. Haines, Theodore Friebus, Sidney Riggs, Charles Abbe, Beth Franklin, Kate Ryan, Grace Nile, Dudley Hawley and William Yerrance. "Thais" is the second production announced.

## "THE MAN FROM HOME" AGAIN

William T. Hodge will inaugurate the second season at the Plymouth theater, Elliot street, next Saturday evening with a performance of "The Man From Home," in which he played for 27 weeks at the

Park theater three years ago. Seats go on sale Tuesday morning for the entire four weeks' engagement. One of Mr. Hodge's cherished souvenirs is a testimonial from the Chicago chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance, given him on the occasion of his three hundredth Chicago performance, praising Mr. Hodge's delightful performance and commending the wholesome quality of the comedy.

## VAUDEVILLE

Henry E. Dixey will appear at B. F. Keith's next week in what he calls a "Mono-drama-vaudivogue," which includes juggling, sleight-of-hand, acrobatics, dancing, singing and talk. Mrs. George A. Hibbard, with assistance of Wyrley Birch, will appear in "The Queen's Messenger." Others are John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Sully and Hussey, Apollo trio, Four Musical Highlanders, Benn Linn, Ferguson and Northland in dances, Leven trio.

The National vaudeville theater will open with a bill including Miss Eleanor Gordon in a sketch, "Dakota Dan" Russell, Wentworth and Vesta, Casey and Smith, Marsh Craig.

## NORUMBEGA PARK

In the open-air theater at Norumbega park the coming week there will be presented a vaudeville program of merit, including "the five banjo fiends," recently connected with the "Honey" Evans Minstrels; a comedy talking act by Kelley and Gordon; Steel and McManis in a roller skating act and a number of other acts, besides the motion pictures. One of the pictures is "A Soldier's Honor," which is a little drama lasting 30 minutes. There will be a concert in the open-air theater tomorrow night at 8.

## MR. MORISON IN LYNN

The Boston friends of Lindsay Morison will be glad to learn that the Lindsay Morison Players are drawing crowded houses at the Auditorium in Lynn, where they opened Monday last with Oscar Wilde's English society drama, "Lady Windermere's Fan." Miss Anna Cleveland made a charming "Lady Windermere," and in a part which gave every opportunity to display an excess of emotion, proved herself a clever actress by her reticence. The reception accorded Miss Rose Morison as Mrs. Erlynne and Miss Edna Oliver as the Duchess of Berwick proved that they are as great favorites in Lynn as they were in Boston. Miss Frances Woodbury as Lady Plymdale and Miss Bella Cairns as Rosalie, played well, while Miss Florence Leach was a pretty and girlish Lady Agatha Carlisle.

Tom Moore made a good-looking Lord Arthur Windermere. Lord Darlington was in James S. Barrett's best vein. Edward Nannery made Lord Augustus Lorton pleasing. The others were all well cast. The bill next week will be "Leah the Forsaken," with Miss Cleveland as the Jewess.

## TROLLEY TRIP AND VOYAGE

The special trolley car which leaves Postoffice square daily and Sunday during the warm months for Providence goes right through without change, arriving in time to connect with the night boats for New York. This offers a very pleasant trip to New York from Boston as well as a delightful trip between Boston and Providence for those who do not care to go farther. The route is through a very attractive section of southeastern Massachusetts and northern Rhode Island.

## NOTES

Miss Rose Stahl begins a run at the Park theater Sept. 2 in "Maggie Pepper," a new department store comedy by Charles Klein.

"The Quaker Girl," which opens the Colonial theater Labor day, was the best liked musical comedy of last season in New York. Percival Knight and Ina Claire are in the cast.

"The Greyhound," with which the Boston theater opens on Labor day, is a melodrama of ocean travel by Wilson Mizner and Paul Armstrong.

James A. Bliss, "the somewhat stout comedian," opened Monday night at San Francisco in "Baby Mine" with Marguerite Clark in the leading role.

## NEW HAVRE-MONTREAL SERVICE

MONTREAL, Que.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has announced through their Canadian agents that next season a weekly one-class service would be inaugurated between Havre and Montreal.

GIVEN a drawing room partition to make and nothing available among the stock of scenery on hand but the arched doorway of a medieval church, what is to be done? Why, nothing is easier for the carpenter of the new St. James theater. Make the partition out of the church, of course.

It will be seen that the stage carpenter has gotten conservation of material down to a finer point than even the Chicago packers, who have not as yet found any way to utilize the porcine squeal. The stage carpenter can make anything and in so doing employs a variety of talent that the uninitiated previously associated with the Admirable Crichton.

A stage carpenter must be able to handle a hammer and saw, his name would imply this. But where would you expect to find a carpenter who can draw architectural detail of any era, cut and sew canvas, paint a window out or set a "practicable" one in, and know how to tie a variety of nooses that would make a sailor envious?

Yet all this is mere knitting work with which the stage carpenter keeps busy while figuring out the sets for next week's production.

Just now the St. James carpenter is prepared with four interiors for Langdon Mitchell's comedy, "The New York Idea," with which the theater will open next Friday evening.

Imagine furnishing a new house every week, with only vague directions to go on. Given the hint of what is required the stage manager provides the four interiors and then starts to consider the next production. Perhaps that will be "The Great Divide," for which he will be called on to provide a rough western mining camp, a prim New England sitting room, and all out doors in the grand canyon scene.

A strip of canvas stretched across the top of that Gothic arch tacked down and neatly trimmed with a sharp knife, and presto, the church door has become a drawing room door, with only a few slaps of the paint brush needed to complete the transformation.

After the little exercise in alteration, the carpenter spreads a ceiling on the floor and prepares it for use next week. Long frames dovetail together and fasten with thumb screws. Four thin ropes, with their ends nicely bound with tape against raveling, slip down from above and the carpenter ties them on to the rings. Over wheels 90 feet above the ropes begin to draw that wobbly ceiling upright, then off the floor. The carpenter waves his hand and the ceiling slides up among the tangle of looped ropes and long rolls of scenery, up toward the gridiron under the roof. On the hurricane deck, two thirds up to the gridiron, stand the men who send the ceilings, sides of houses and pretty woodland views sliding up and down by pulleys at different strands in the rigging.

Now the carpenter is boring holes in some semi-circular bits of wood, to be used nobody but he knows what for. He prods his electric auger through the wood like a housewife testing baking potatoes.

Standing beside him, beaming is M. H. Gulesian, manager of the theater, who also built it, selected the furnishings, chose the decorative color scheme, and is not above sweeping off the sidewalk. Every brick that went into the building of it is an old acquaintance of his. And rightly Mr. Gulesian is proud of being able to carry out his ideal of a theater as a homelike place, and at last to gratify his long-standing liking for theater management.

"By the single balcony arrangement," he says, "everybody can see almost everybody else between the acts. They'll like that. Then afterwards in the arcade under the balcony I'm going to have tea and toast served daintily by pretty girls."

"See the picture of Mrs. Vincent of the old Boston Museum at the head of the stairs? That will please the members of the Vincent Club. The other pictures are of Joe Jefferson, Bernhardt, Denman Thompson, Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett."

"Just wait till you see the marquee that I am putting up over the entrance. Nothing like it in Boston. But most of all I am proud of the dressing rooms, all with big outside windows. The players ought to be comfortable when they have to spend such long hours in the theater. Some of my players were reluctant about going into stock. I just show them the dressing room they are to have and they sign quickly. See the doors? Saved them from Chickering hall. I always save something. Did when I got only \$2.50 a week."

"Where did I get the new ideas in theater building? Oh, here, there and everywhere. I didn't build it the way others have built theirs. Everything is here because I like it and think it belongs here. I won't have things ready-made whether they are sack coats or theater details. No canned architecture for me."

## DR. WASHINGTON CHOSEN AGAIN

CHICAGO—For the fourteenth consecutive time Dr. Booker T. Washington was elected president of the Negro Business League at its convention Friday night.

Philadelphia was chosen as the convention city for 1913. Other officers chosen are Charles Banks of Mount Arvon, Miss J. E. Bush of Little Rock, Ark., Harry T. Pratt of Baltimore and John M. Wright, Topeka, Kan., vice-presidents; Emmett J. Scott of Tuskegee Institute, corresponding secretary; Charles H. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., treasurer.

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Size 11 feet 9 inches x 9 feet 5 inches.....	\$185.00
Size 13 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 5 inches.....	\$225.00
Size 15 feet 5 inches x 10 feet 1 inch.....	\$265.00
Size 15 feet 1 inch x 12 feet 3 inches.....	\$295.00
Size 14 feet 4 inches x 12 feet 9 inches.....	\$415.00

## BAY STATE TEAM IS FIRST IN RIFLE SHOOT; HIGH SCORES ARE MADE

## WAKEFIELD, Mass.

Remarkable shooting, especially in the individual matches, marked the shoot of the New England Military Rifle Association this week. It closed with the New England Interstate match late Friday afternoon. Seldom on the Bay State range have the marksmen turned in so many "possibles" as from 500 to 1000 yards and the competition was extremely close in nearly all the matches, no less than 13 "possibles" or better being scored in the Governor McLane match.

In the interstate match the Rhode Island team made a good bid on the first two ranges for the title, but fell off badly on the 200-yard range at surprise fire and in the skirmish run, dropping 252 points behind Massachusetts in the grand totals.

The final scores of the three competing teams were: Massachusetts 2293, Rhode Island 2147, and New Hampshire 2018.

During the week it was evident that Capt. Harry Lay of the U. S. M. C. had a fine string of marksmen, the teams showing up exceedingly well in the All-American match. Captain Lay and his marksmen are now at Seagirt, N. J., where they will compete in the tournament of the National Rifle Association, to be held during the next three weeks.

The scores of the final day of the New England meet were as follows:

New England aggregate, winner and score—First Sergeant Jackson, U. S. M. C., 234.  
Officers' aggregate, winner and score—Lieutenant Doyle, sixth Mass., 150.  
Grand aggregate winner and score—First Sergeant Jackson, U. S. M. C., 303.  
Junior team match. Open to teams of five boys from any high school or boy scouts. Age limit not over 18 years, 25

## WILL MAKE LONG CANADIAN TOUR

MONTREAL, Que.—Purely for pleasure and with the idea of thoroughly acquainting himself with the country, Frame Thomson, deputy chairman of the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company, and among the most prominent of London's industrial reorganizers recently left the Grand Trunk's Bonaventure station in Montreal on a tour of the Dominion that will cover many thousands of miles and will take two months' time.

Mr. Thomson's inspiration for the project has been a desire to see the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canada's national transcontinental road, although he is traveling upon the lines of all three transportation companies, and his route has been decided on from ideas advanced by the Grand Trunk passenger authorities.

An interesting feature in connection with the trip is the fact that it embraces nearly all the lines in Canada that are still under construction.

Mr. Thomson travels throughout on the Pullman private car Advance, which he has chartered for the purpose.

## REVERE TAX RATE UP

The Revere tax rate is \$23.50, the highest rate in the town's history, and an increase of \$2 over last year's figure. The total real estate is given as \$18,460,580, an increase of \$840,948 over last year. The total real and personal property is \$19,800,200. The number of poll tax payers is

## EXPECT PRAISE FOR OFFICERS

Col. Edward L. Logan of the ninth infantry, M. V. M., and Capt. Thomas G. Foley of Worcester, commanding company G of the ninth, will receive special mention from the general officers of the war department when their reports on the war maneuvers in Connecticut are made.

The information comes through a letter to Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson from Major Farnsworth, chief of staff to General Smith, commanding the Red army. The letter requests the name of the company commander who kept his company on Cole's hill, near Newtown, during the night of Aug. 16 and 17, and the name of the regimental commander whose action made possible the success of the Red division on Aug. 17.

## CITY WILL OWN AN OPERA HOUSE

SAN FRANCISCO—The first municipal opera house in the United States is to form part of San Francisco's new civic center, for which bonds for \$8,000,000 were voted in the spring.

The building on which work will begin in a year is to cost \$650,000. The musical association will erect the opera house on municipal land, and it will become the property of the city. All receipts are to be applied exclusively to expenses of maintenance and production.

## BUSY ON NEW ROAD

MONTREAL, Quebec—Within the past few days a fifth survey party has been sent out of Vancouver by Chief Engineer Callaghan of the Pacific Great Eastern railway. This latest expedition is made up of 18 men in charge of F. G. Ashe, an experienced operator on location work in mountain country. Its field of action will be southwest of Lilloet and is said to be the roughest district covered by the projected railroad.

## RULES AGAINST GIVING PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

Mayor Fitzgerald Friday received a letter from Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, stating that Attorney-General Swift had ruled in the matter of the directors offering prizes for the best essays on the best method of developing the commercial interests of Boston, that to do so the directors must first secure express legislation authorizing the same.

Chairman Bancroft added that there can be no question of the importance of arousing public interest in the development of the port of Boston and the commercial interests of the community, and expressed the hope that the mayor's idea may be carried out from funds derived either from the city government or from private resources.

## FIREMEN PLAN TO ORGANIZE

WORCESTER—Firemen representing departments in 19 cities and towns in Massachusetts were entertained by the Worcester Club Friday when plans were started for the forming of a state-wide organization. Thomas J. Powers, president of the Worcester Fire Club, was elected temporary chairman and Burton W. Steere of Springfield temporary secretary.

Following the business session the firemen were entertained at Edgemere, where an informal program of field events was in order.

## WEYLER SOUGHT AS PREMIER

(By the United Press)  
MADRID—Politicians who are preparing a memorial to King Alfonso to substitute General Weyler for Jose Canalejas as premier, base their request on the threat of a revolutionary outbreak. The censorship is strict.



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## PLACES THAT WOMEN MAY FILL

Household administration provides wide field

EVERY year the household arts departments of the various institutes and universities show an added growth. More and more girls are beginning to feel that the teaching field is overcrowded and does not always yield an adequate financial reward. To these girls and to women who have been housekeepers in their own homes and, upon finding that they must have some gainful occupation, want to take up some line of household administration, the opportunities for such work as summed up in the following paragraphs by Miss Frances Gunther of Teachers College, Columbia University, will undoubtedly prove interesting.

One calling which greatly interests people today, she says, is that of the cooperative marketer. To carry on this work groups of families—in one case there were 10 of them—put their marketing into the hands of a trained woman. It is very often found that group marketing may be done; that is, that out of the 10 families four may be wanting similar things in vegetables, four in meats, etc., and thus easy combinations may be made.

Another line of work that is calling for directors of administrative work is that of the public school lunch room. Those who have a background of practical home experience together with some training in right food values, prices of foods, dishes for different nationalities, and simple equipment both for the preparation and serving of food, are turning their attention to this field, which is growing fast.

With many the position of house mother or cottage mother is, as one expresses it, "exactly to my liking." In such a system of many cottages, presiding over each cottage is a so-called "house mother," who has in her charge a group of children or girls. She, with the assistance of maids, attends to the planning and serving of meals and the care of the house. She mothers the group, reads to them, helps them with their gardening, does some mending—in fact, in every way is ready to meet the

emergencies that arise. Directors of such cottage systems are today calling for women who have had training for just such positions.

Time was when almost any good practical housekeeper could take a position as director of a dormitory, either in a college or in a private school. Today one who is doing that work must be ready to put into practice present-day college methods as taught in courses that deal with pure foods, economical buying, right disposition of waste, and must be well versed in that which makes for a clean house. Today students are learning that there are best brushes for cleaning, best kinds of cloths, best labor-saving devices, best soaps and powders. Such directors then are being demanded, and with this demand for trained women comes a recognition of the higher type of woman that such places now show. In fact, in some places such directors are considered members of the faculty.

The call for women who have been trained to take charge of laundries in institutions is exceedingly great. On the other hand, many are recognizing the openings in this field and are taking courses in institutional laundry work. Besides this, the chances in the commercial field are many, and more than one case could be cited of students who have started, it may be, on a small scale at first and are proving that laundry work is most remunerative.—New York Tribune.

### WATER KEPT COLD

If you are in the habit of taking a pitcher of cold water to your room on retiring, try this, says the Louisville Herald. Procure a square pasteboard box (with lid), sufficiently large to hold your pitcher, and give it two or three coats of varnish on the outside, allowing each coat to dry thoroughly. Place your pitcher of water in this box on retiring, putting the lid on tightly, and you are sure of having cold drinking water any hour of the night.

### TO BEAT CARPETS

An excellent device in rug cleaning is to put an old (probably saggy) wire bed spring upon the ground and lay the rug or carpet to be beaten upon it, says the Modern Priscilla. This will keep the rugs off the ground, thus allowing the dust to go through the springs without settling upon the other side of the rug, as is the case when the article to be beaten is spread on the ground.

### TABLE HEATER

The three-tier table heater, built after the manner of chafing dishes with a spirit lamp, permits one to put both food and a pile of several plates in its interior to keep them warm for late comers to breakfast and lunch, says the Indianapolis News. The lowest compartment is for the water that generates the warming steam. The prettiest of these are aluminum trimmed.

## FALL HATS IN MANY SHAPES

Millinery openings show an infinite variety

HATS of every shape and every hue; hats with scarcely any trimming; hats profusely adorned—there is your choice in the first openings of millinery for the fall. It is really bewildering, this multi-shaped, multi-colored array which greets our eyes. No one period is represented; no one size, as the hats range from the large, wide brimmed headgear with flat crowns to the small, high crowned shapes reminiscent of the "retroite." As a rule, early in the season the small and medium sized hats are the most popular, and this is, of course, natural, for one chooses a street hat before a dress hat.

One of the greatest charms of many of these small and medium sized hats is their flexibility and softness. Take, for instance, one of the new felts or plushes—these can be bent or indented as you wish, giving to the wearer a distinctly individual headgear. Add to this trimming the type most in harmony with the hat, and place it at the most becoming angle, and you have a hat which really expresses the personality of the wearer and which is in every sense here.

We see the influence of the Directoire period, which is unmistakable in the costumes, in the quantity shaped hats with flat brims and medium tall and wide crowns. The -h-talked-about position of the crown is distinguished by a flat-topped crown with narrow curved-up rim, resembling a little the derby of past seasons. One of the prettiest of these hats, says a New York Tribune writer, was of white plush, the favored material for early fall wear, with the square crown and rolled brim on the sides. On the right side a bunch of brown coque feathers had been placed.

## SATINS AND SILKS FOR WINTER

Brocaded crepe de chine a novelty

BROCADED satins and silks will be the mode for this fall and winter. There will, of course, be many plain silks, such as charmeuse and otomane, which is of very flat weave and simple finish, the newest of the ottoman silks being finished with a woolly or downy face. Failles of decided gray weave and soft moires, which flash and scintillate in the light to such an extent that they seem to radiate iridescence, are very fashionable. All these silks are very soft and pliant, according to the Indianapolis News.

Moires will be very much used for fall dresses, and particularly for tailored costumes and coats, and as trimming for dresses and cloaks. Moire ribbons will be in great favor for millinery trimming for the fall and winter season.

The newest taffeta silks are in brocades of large design on taffeta grounds, and there are also swivel flowers on the pompadour order of design and coloring. Among the fashionable brocaded silks are included ottoman faille, gros de londres, satin charmeuse and crepe de chine. The collections chiefly show large designs, although there are some small figured effects.

The real novelty is brocaded crepe de chine. Warp printed taffetas with flower designs or random effects in colors which seem to melt into one the other are very handsome.

As to colors fashionable for fall and winter, many different shades of gray will be much favored. A few shades of bright blue and reds have already ap-

## ORNAMENTALS SET IN AUTUMN

Transplanting of shrubs and perennials

IN the south and in other mild climates the transplanting of ornamental shrubbery and perennials is a very simple matter. As a rule, all that is necessary is to reduce the leaf area more or less and to see that the newly set plants have plenty of moisture. Usually the winters are not cold enough to do any damage. In the northern states, southern Canada and similar latitudes where the temperature often goes below zero, fall planting of many shrubs and perennials is not as satisfactory as in the South, not only because the plants may not become established before cold weather sets in, but because they may not receive requisite attention during the following summer. There are, however, so many advantages in connection with fall setting of numerous ornamentals that the practice should be much more general even in the North than it at present is.

The work can be done when time is not at a premium as in spring; it is not essential that the plants be set almost on a certain date; specimens can frequently be purchased at much lower prices in the fall; and there is always the probability that better specimens can be secured for the same outlay than could be purchased in the spring.

It is a fundamental rule that plants be kept out of the soil as short a period of time as possible. If they are already growing on the place or in the neighborhood this problem of transplanting is reduced to its simplest terms. Where they are brought from a distance it is often highly desirable to soak them, especially the shrubs, in water for several hours before setting them in the soil.

The whole plant, root and top as well, should be immersed.

Even with the hardiest plants and with those that appear in the best condition during the spring, special attention should be given during the following summer with respect to watering, mulching and cultivating. Much can be done to prevent injury by reducing the area of top to correspond with the necessarily reduced area of root due to digging. All wounds should be made with a sharp knife, preferably as near to the main direction of growth as possible, so healing may be augmented.

For fall planting many species of spiraea are particularly well adapted. Among the shrubby sorts Anthony Waterer is one of the very best. It is the only red variety that is really worth while. Usually it is catalogued as about 18 inches tall, but in good soil it is often considerably taller. For a specimen to stand alone Van Houttei is particularly well adapted. It is perhaps the finest white variety in popular cultivation. Both of these varieties are good for setting in clumps or in borders. Spiraea filipendula, a herbaceous species, is especially useful in shrubbery borders. As it spreads readily, the clumps which it forms should be divided and reset not less often than every five years.

Among the many species of lychnis, the best known is L. chalcedonica. It has beautiful trusses of flowers which vie with the most brilliant scarlet geraniums. For a striking effect it makes a good combination with spiraea filipendula, clematis flammula and spiraea japonica. L. semperflorens produces dainty little pink, finely dentate blossoms and combines beautifully with spiraea filipendula and deutzia gracilis. Lychnis, viscaria, well known as ragged robin, is deservedly popular because of its tall spikes of highly perfumed double red flowers.

For lovers of lilac the French varieties should be given preference where suckering would be an objection. They are little addicted to this vice. Preferably they should be planted as backgrounds for lower growing shrubs. A good position for them is at a border to a lane or a road. A careful selection of varieties will extend the blooming season of the lilac over perhaps a month or even longer.

During late summer few shrubs bloom naturally, therefore the althea or rose of Sharon is welcomed by many people. The plants begin blooming low down on their stems. They should therefore occupy spaces remote from other plants so their beauties may be seen to best advantage.

No garden is complete without iris or fleur-de-lis. These plants are especially useful in moist ground. By a careful selection of varieties the period of blossoming may be extended over six or eight weeks beginning in mid spring. The German irises are particularly striking in purple, yellow, lavender, bronze, blue and white colors. They will do well in any ordinary garden soil especially if damp.

A bit of fur can be most successfully adapted to the season's hats, and in Paris, where there is always charm in the incongruous, these hats with fur are in great demand.

The new Georgette shapes have largely appeared in moire and this material, with charmeuse, satin and taffeta, makes ideal between-seasons hats for the woman who hesitates to wear one of the more wintry offerings of the milliners. One of the most effective means of adorning these hats is with ornaments of jet. One leading Parisian milliner has chosen for her mark of distinction this season a jet butterfly. Germaine, on the other hand, is using a buckle of multi-colored shell, which is causing some admiring comment. Jet and colored stones in various combinations, also cut steel and gold, make handsome ornaments for hat decorations.

A bit of fur can be most successfully adapted to the season's hats, and in Paris, where there is always charm in the incongruous, these hats with fur are in great demand.

## COSTUME IN ENVELOPE STYLE

Skirt lapped over at a point



SKIRTS overlapped in envelope style are smart and attractive. This is made of white serge; and is worn with a separate shirt waist made after quite new model.

The blouse is distinctive. It includes the new turned-over collar with pointed cuffs and it is gusseted under the arms that strengthen.

The skirt is made in five gores, plaited portion at the left of the front is a new and attractive feature. It is prettily lined and it allows freedom walking but it is quite separate. W used, the material beneath is cut away and, for that reason, it can be omitted and the skirt left plain if somewhat simpler is wanted. The model is an excellent one for the coat suit as well for wear with odd waists.

For the medium size, the waist will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 yds. 30, or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; skirt 4 1/2 yards 27 or 36, 2 3/4 yards with 1/2 yard of any width for the plait portion.

The patterns 7201 and 7204 are cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and years. They can be bought at any Manton agency or will be sent by mail Address 102 West Thirty-second st. New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### THREAD WOOLEN

To thread a needle with woolen thread or zephyr, thread it first with a strand of fine cotton doubled, then catch woolen thread through the loop in doubled end of the cotton and pull through the eye of the needle in this way.—New York Press.

## LEAGUE TO PROMOTE COURTESY

Mme. Andree d'Albert, president of Paris organization

MME. ANDREE D'ALBERT, who represented the women of France at the last peace congress at the Hague, is the president of a league which has been founded in Paris for the propagation of politeness and courtesy, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The object of the league is to oppose rudeness and vulgarity in every form, and to restore to France that courtesy for which her people were famous, but which owing to its absence, the pressure of modern times, has unhappily become so conspicuous for its absence. University professors, school teachers, students, and even it is said, Paris cab drivers, are among the thousands who have already joined the league.

"In default of real benevolence and self-abnegation, which are today the characteristics of only a privileged few, we want," said Mme. Andree d'Albert in an interview, "to induce people to be at least polite and courteous towards one another, instead of rudely manifesting unnecessary hostility on every possible occasion." For instance, when a little boy in a crowded carriage rises to offer his seat to a lady, we do not want his

mother to say, as many mothers do present, "Sit down, you have paid your seat." A little boy, however, his natural disposition, brought up these ideas, would never grow up tedious and gallant, as Frenchmen formerly; and if his natural instinct had such a method of education which would teach their children consideration for others that we must largely ascribe to the rise of the 'apache,' the explosion of such scoundrels as the motor who recently terrorized the whole city. Small causes have great effects. Politeness costs nothing, and yet it does much to remove the sharpest and life."

### EASY GARMEN

Pillow-case tubing makes prettiest for small children, say New York Press. The material is gathered into a band or low-necked sleeveless waist and trimmed around bottom with a frill of lace or embroidery. This makes an easy garment to have no seams.

## BESTOWAL OF FLITCH OF DUNMOW BACON PRI

Unique celebration in Essex, recalling the England of Chaucer's day



(Copyright by Topical, London)

Procession Headed by Anglo-Norman Boys and Girls at Flitch of Bacon Celebration Dunmow

A PAGE from the England of Chaucer's day was enacted recently at Dunmow in Essex. The occasion was the bestowal of Robert Fitzwalter's prize of a flitch of Dunmow bacon, and the original conditions of the prize laid down in 1244 read as follows:

"Whatever married couple will go to the priory and, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarreled within a year and a day after its celebration, a flitch of Dunmow bacon shall be bestowed upon them."

It was 200 years after the prize had been instituted before a claim was laid to it. In the "Wife of Bath's Tale" there is a reference to Dunmow, and, if the procession which took place as a part of the ceremonies of the prize-giving

told a true story, Robert Fitzwalter's prize was one in which many English personages had interest.

The trial of the claimants to the prize took place in a large marquee erected in the Parsonage meadows and made to represent "the sessions of Ancient Bailey," writes a contributor to the Monitor. Under a carved canopy with purple hangings sat the judge, having on each side of him a flitch of bacon. In front of him was the clerk of the court and near by the counsel for the claimants of the flitch. Heavy tomes rested on the judge's desk; among them were "How I Won the Flitch," by Anna Nyass, and "Vixen's Law of the Husband." Silence having been proclaimed in court, the trial began and a verdict was finally given in the claimant's favor.

The procession was then marshaled

in the paddock enclosure, and, presided by the herald, the band of the Yeomanry, Knight Templars, Saxon boys and girls, the Lady the foundress of Dunmow priory, Hood, Friar Tuck, Catherine of Aragon and many others as incongruous, around the grounds and forming an outdoor stage, witnessed the adjudication of the oath and the delivery of the sentence in ancient form, thus:

"Since to these conditions without fear, Of your own accord you do freely, A whole flitch of bacon you shall have And bear it away with love and leave; For this is the custom at Dunmow known; Though the pleasure be ours, the yours own."



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## GRAPE MOTIF FOR A SCARF OR A CENTERPIECE

Grapes and stems are to be worked solid



A SCARF or centerpiece may be attractively decorated with the grape motif. The grapes and stem are worked solid. The leaves are outlined with the long and short stitch and the veining and tendrils are done in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 18.

### TRIED RECIPES

#### RASPBERRY CREAM SPONGE

MASH a quart of red raspberries and stir into them a large cupful of granulated sugar. Soak a half cupful of gelatine in a cupful of cold water for an hour. Pour upon the gelatine a cupful of boiling water. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then add the sweetened berries. Strain all through a muslin bag, pressing hard to extract the juice. Turn into a bowl to get cool. When cool, set the bowl in an outer vessel of cracked ice, and as the jelly stiffens beat into it, by the spoonful, a pint of whipped cream. Beat until soft and very cold. Set in the ice to form. Serve with sweetened cream.

#### CURRENT SHORTCAKE

MASH a quart of ripe red currants and stir into them two cups of granulated sugar. Cover and set aside for half an hour. Make a dough as for quick biscuit, only using a tablespoonful more butter than usual. Roll into a large round biscuit about 10 inches in diameter. Bake and as soon as done split open, spread with butter and then with half the sweetened currants. Replace the top of the biscuit and pour the remainder of the currants and juice over and around the shortcake. Serve at once.

#### CURRENT CATSUP

To four pounds of stemmed currants add two pounds of sugar. Crush all together and boil slowly till quite thick. Add one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, one half pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of powdered allspice, mace and cinnamon. Boil up and bottle at once.— Toledo News Bee.

#### CANNED BEETS

Select small, perfect beets, wash carefully without bruising or cutting, cover with cold water and cook until tender. This will take about an hour for the young summer beets and three hours for the old winter beets. When tender, turn off the hot water and pour on cold. Skin, using the fingers to slip off the skin and not a knife and fork, then pack carefully in sterilized jars, and cover with very salty water. When quite cold, set the jars in a boiler of cold water to over three fourths of the height of the jars, boil an hour, fill up to the brim with boiling salted water, adjust rubber and top and screw tight. When quite cold set away in a cool, dry place, protecting from the light.—Today's Magazine.

### TASTY BITS

Peppers are delicious served whole as a salad filled with cold boiled corn, mixed with a highly seasoned mayonnaise. A spoonful of the dressing should be put on the top of each cup.

Another good filling is cold slaw and shredded peppers, well mingled.

A pretty salad is made by arranging a bed of tender green lettuce leaves, or young nasturtium leaves, and on it putting a center of cream cheese balls.

For tasty bits for the afternoon tea put a marshmallow or cream chocolate on a thin biscuit and put the biscuits into the oven until the confections are melted and the marshmallows slightly browned.

### CURRENT LOAF A GOOD CHANGE

Directions for making this and other fancy breads

WATER bread is moist and keeps fresh longer than milk bread. Lard for shortening makes a whiter, shorter bread than when butter alone is used, but lacks the popular flavor which butter gives, writes Fannie Merritt Farmer in the Woman's Home Companion. She recommends currant loaf as delicious for a change.

German caraway bread—Put two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and one teaspoonful of salt in a bowl or bread-mixer, and pour over two cupfuls of scalded milk. When mixture is lukewarm, add one yeastcake broken in pieces and dissolve in one half cupful of lukewarm water; then add two tablespoonfuls of caraway seeds and six cupfuls of rye flour. Turn on a slightly floured board, and knead while incorporating one and one half cupfuls of entire wheat flour. Return to bowl or bread-mixer, cover, and let rise until mixture has doubled its bulk. Toss on a slightly floured board, shape into loaves, and put in buttered breadpan. Cover, again let rise, and bake in a hot oven 55 minutes.

Currant loaf—Put one tablespoonful of lard, one tablespoonful of butter, and two teaspoonfuls of salt in a bread-mixer, or in a bowl without a lip. Add one and three fourths cupfuls of boiling water and one fourth cupful of condensed milk. When mixture is lukewarm, add one yeast cake broken in pieces and dissolved in one fourth cupful of lukewarm water, and five cupfuls of bread flour once sifted. Stir until thoroughly mixed, add one cupful of flour, toss on a slightly floured board, and knead until mixture is smooth. Return to bowl, and cover with a clean towel and a board or tin cover. Let rise at a temperature of about 65 degrees Fahrenheit until mixture has doubled its bulk, the time required being about three hours. Cut down, toss on a slightly floured board, and knead during the process, working in one third cupful of currants which have been picked over, cleaned, and dried. Shape in two double loaves and put in buttered breadpan.

Cover, again let rise, and bake in a hot oven 55 minutes. Remove the bread from pan as soon as baked.

Holland brioche cakes—Put one third cupful of sugar in a bowl, and pour over one cupful of scalded milk. When mixture is lukewarm, add one third of a yeast cake broken in small pieces, and when yeast cake is dissolved, add one and one half cupfuls of flour. Cover and let rise until mixture is full of bubbles; then add two eggs well beaten, one third cupful of melted butter, one fourth teaspoonful of salt, grated rind of one half lemon, one and one half tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and one and one half cupfuls of flour. Cover and again let rise until mixture has nearly doubled its bulk. Toss on a slightly floured board, and pat and roll in long rectangular shape, one fourth inch in thickness. Spread with softened butter, and fold towards center to make three layers. Cut off strips crosswise, three fourths inch in width, cover, and let rise. Take each piece separately in hands, and twist from ends in opposite directions; then coil, and bring ends together at top of cake. Put in a slightly buttered pan, cover, and let rise until light. Bake in a moderate oven from 20 to 25 minutes. Brush over with confectioners' sugar moistened with boiling water until of the right consistency to spread and then flavor with vanilla. Serve either hot or cold.

Mock cassava bread—Remove the crusts from a small stale white loaf in four pieces, using a sharp long-bladed knife; then cut in very thin slices lengthwise and shape with an elliptical cutter. If an elliptical cutter is not at hand, a round one may be used. Dip each piece separately and quickly in and out of a bowl of cold water, and shape over forms, using one half pound baking powder tins, and tie in place with soft white twine. Place in dripping-pan, brush over with melted butter, and bake in a slow oven until crisp and delicately browned, turning frequently. Cut off string, and remove bread to a serving plate.

### BATHROOM TODAY WELL FITTED

Tub and washstand of porcelain

WE'VE made long strides since anything would do for the bathroom. Now the real estate agent talks it up before he mentions the drawing room or library.

The first question asked in house renting is, "How is the plumbing?" and the woman who plans to build her own house will sacrifice woodwork and furnishing to numerous bathrooms. The house with a family bath is most undesirable even for small-priced homes, and every one who can afford it has a bathroom for every two bedrooms, the luxurious having one for every person.

With a rented house one takes what comes in equipment, but in building there is wide choice in the makeup of an attractive bathroom. The walls are preferably tiled three quarters of the way up, and finished with a plain color to match the predominating tint of the tiles. Ornate, fancy carving, or gay colors are bad taste.

If tiling is too expensive and white woodwork the same height is also beyond one's purse, a cheap treatment is to paint the wall to the height of six feet with several coats of white paint and a finish of enamel. Edge with a broad picture molding that will answer for a shelf rail and paper the upper portion with tiled paper of a plain color.

Glazed paper that will wipe off with a damp rag is the best choice for a bathroom; painted walls are equally good, but both are rather costly. If a cheaper effect must be had, get a very inexpensive paper of a suitable design, as all unglazed paper spots, and the cheaper ones mean quick redecking. Plain tones or small squares are the best selection, says the New York Times.

A tiled floor is the first choice, next a hardwood floor or even a good pine floor, rubbed up with oil and a coat of shellac. Never have a carpet in a bathroom. A good grade of linoleum is often used, but the bare floor, with washable rugs to harmonize with the wall tints, is much more easily kept in condition.

Though it costs more, have nothing but a porcelain tub. The favorite stationary washstand is entirely of porcelain or marble in pedestal form. It does away with renickeling of pipes and is more easily kept sanitary. In one private

bathroom recently built there are two of these pedestal washstands side by side, so the husband and wife may keep their toilet belongings quite separate. If each cannot have a separate bathroom, this is a convenient arrangement.

A shower is a luxury, but one should be provided if expense does not count. Sometimes these are arranged over the tub, with rubber curtains attached, but more often are in a separate compartment in the room.

### BY CANDLE LIGHT

So many people are using candle light for the home, either combined with electric light or alone, that candle sticks are being more and more shown, says the New York Times. In mahogany they cost from \$2 to \$4 each; the cups for the candles are of brass, and the stick itself is generally plain and of the wood. Candelabra made entirely of brass in simple designs are also to be had, and are finished with a soft grayish green tone, which harmonizes better with most room furnishings than the harsh brightness of ordinary brass.

### SHOP NOVELTIES

Gray leather pocketbooks with silver trimming are new and very stylish.

The newest butlers' trays are made of mahogany and set on four tiny legs. These trays are also convenient to use in an invalid's room.

Glass candlesticks with two handles are good looking, and convenient to carry up and down stairs.

Japanese silver photograph frames are shown in some of the shops and are very inexpensive.—Philadelphia Times.

To restore velvet, steam over a hot iron covered with a damp cloth, but do not brush unless crushed badly. If that is the case, brush against the nap, using a soft velvet brush. If badly soiled, velvet will wash, using any good soap and water; then steam.—Indianapolis News.

### GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



Colonial style structure of nine rooms, basement and large attic, suitable for country residence

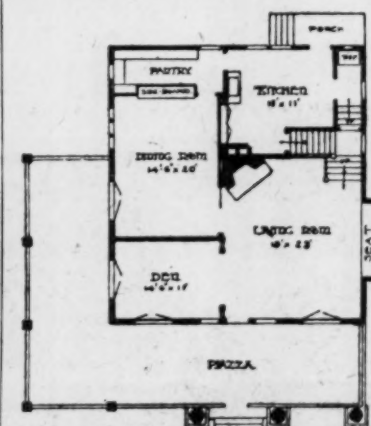
TODAY'S design is that of a colonial home of liberal proportions, with broad piazza across the front, and extended back on the left hand side 12 feet, with large Ionic columns extending up the full height of both stories, and a large sleeping porch or balcony in the second floor.

The main part of the house is 36 feet in width by 40 feet in depth, and consists of a large living room on the right hand side 19 feet wide by 23 feet in depth, with a wide projected Dutch window and seat. The main stairs go up from the rear of this room with a grade entrance to the basement underneath and sectional stairs leading up from the kitchen. On the left hand side is a den, opening with columned arch into the

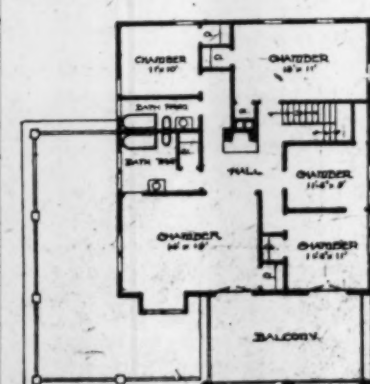
living room 11 feet by 15 feet and back of this is the dining room 15 feet by 20 feet, with ample pantry, sideboard, etc. The rooms are all large and the appointments of the house complete. The first floor is finished in mission oak.

The second floor has five chambers with ample closets and two bathrooms. This floor is finished in white enamel with polished birch floor. The attic story is not finished, but has ample space for several rooms if required.

It is estimated that this house can, under favorable conditions, be built for \$8000, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The exterior is covered with narrow siding and the treatment is in the colonial style; the roof is shingled and stained, and the house painted white. The basement is full and complete with laundry, etc., heating room and cement floor.



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### CAKES ARKANSAS WIVES MAKE

Recipes that have won them renown

THE housewives of Arkansas are famous for their good home-made cake, says the Delineator, which gives these as some of their best recipes:

Blackberry cake—Beat to a cream two thirds cupful of butter and 1½ cupful of sugar. Add the beaten yolks of four eggs, two thirds of a cupful of buttermilk into which has been stirred a teaspoonful of soda, two heaping cupfuls of flour, one cupful of blackberry jelly or jam, and a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Lastly, add the stiffly whipped whites of four eggs and bake in layers. For the filling, beat two eggs, add to one cupful of sugar a cupful of milk into which has been stirred a teaspoonful of corn-starch. Add a tablespoonful of butter, put in a double boiler and cook until a thick, smooth cream.

White cake—Cream two thirds of a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add without stirring or beating the whites of five eggs, two thirds of a cupful of cold water, three cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat until the batter is smooth. Bake either in layers or in one large loaf.

Lightning cake—Sift together one cupful of flour, one cupful of sugar and one level teaspoonful of baking-powder. Into a cup one third filled with melted butter break two eggs and fill the cup with sweet milk. Mix, bake and serve warm. White surprise cake—Cream 1½ cupful

of flour with one half cupful of butter. Have ready the whites of two eggs beaten lightly, one pint of water, two cupfuls of flour sifted five times. Beat water or milk into the creamed butter and sugar in portions alternately with the flour, adding two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder to the last portion of flour. When light, add the egg-whites and flavor, but do not beat. Bake immediately in a long sheet; cut in halves and put together with an icing made of 1½ cupful of water. Cook until it threads. Beat at once into the well-beaten whites of two eggs until cool and thick.

Lemon cream—Take two heaping tablespoonfuls of corn-starch and dissolve in one pint of cold water. Add one pint of boiling water. Set on the stove and let it just come to a boil, then add the beaten yolks of three eggs mixed with one cupful of sugar and the grated rind and juice of two lemons. Remove from the stove and add the stiffly beaten whites. Beat until very fluffy and chill.

Cream sherbert—One pint of rich cream, 1½ pint of good rich sweet milk, the juice of five lemons, one pint of sugar. Mix the lemon-juice and sugar and let stand for at least two hours, stirring often. Put the cream and milk in freezer and turn for six or seven minutes, or until thoroughly chilled. Then stir in the lemon-juice and sugar. Freeze until hard.



# Leading Events in the Automobile World

## AUTOMOBILE EXPERT GIVES MANY POINTS TO MOTOR CAR USERS

W. H. Stewart, Jr., Tells of Several Ways Where Cost of Maintaining Car Can Be Kept Down

### ON USE OF BRAKES

"In operating an automobile there are a great many things motor car owners should know," says William H. Stewart, Jr., of New York city, and if the smaller details were given a little more attention, repair bills would be cut in half. A few things to know are:

Don't use the brakes unnecessarily, as it causes excessive wear on tires.

Don't forget to plug all oil holes if body and chassis are to be painted, as the holes might become clogged with paint and prevent the oil from reaching the bearings.

Don't use a string as a tire measure if you want the correct pressure; better use a standard tire gauge, as it will save tire hills.

Don't take your car to a garage to have minor adjustments made, apply the wrench or oil can yourself, as it will be more effective and economical.

Don't forget before starting upon a journey of any length to inspect the motor, as it is easier to make a small repair before starting out.

Don't run your car with the wheels out of alignment, as the strain on the frame and axles and also the steering gear is bound to manifest itself in worn parts.

Don't drive close to curb, always leave a few inches' space, as that not only eliminates the possibility of bending anything, but makes it easier to turn away when one is ready to start.

Don't let your motor smoke more than necessary, as excessive smoke means too much oil, and this in turn means a foul engine.

Don't race the motor, as you are likely to put the car out of commission.

Don't let the clutch in fast, especially when starting from a standstill.

Don't mix kerosene with water when washing tires, as kerosene eats rubber.

Don't run on your anti-skid tires after the steel studs have worn down, as the total destruction of the tire quickly follows.

Don't fail to disengage the clutch at the moment of gear changing, as it may result in breaking the transmission gears.

## NEED MORE DATA ON MOTOR TRUCKS

However well a motor truck may be designed, and however excellent may be the materials and the workmanship employed in its construction, no one machine is equally good for all classes of service; there must be some kinds of work in which certain trucks will perform more satisfactorily than others, says the Motor World.

From which it appears that there is real need for authentic information as to the classes of service for which cars of given types are best adapted; such data would benefit the buyer because he would know what class of machine would best fill his wants, and the builder because he would know what types of cars his line needed to fill the requirements of different classes of users.

## MOTOR CYCLE NOTES

Forty-nine new motorcycles have been added to the equipment of the Philadelphia police department.

Several merchants in Tampa, Fla., who live in suburbs of the city, ride motorcycles back and forth to their homes.

A big business house of Danvers has brought the neighboring towns within a few minutes of its office by adopting the motorcycle for rush delivery purposes.

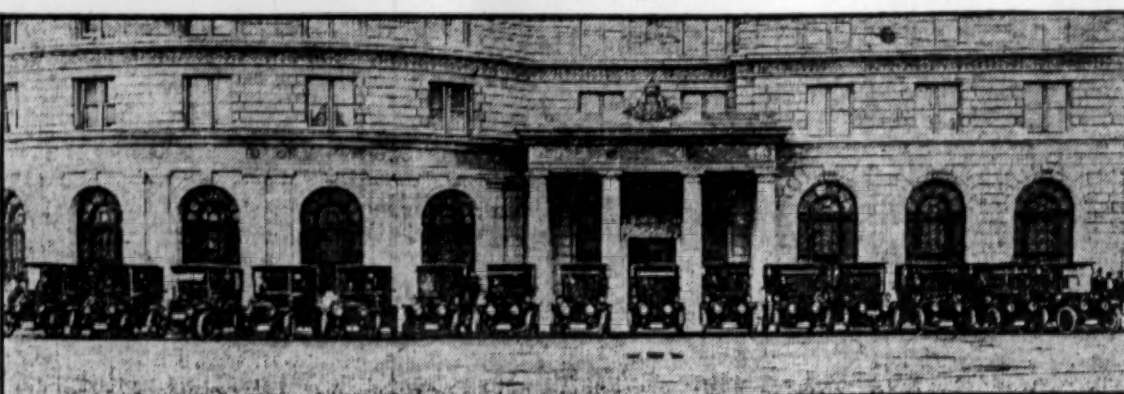
## TO INVESTIGATE WATER POWER

VICTORIA, B. C.—G. Grey Donald, who for the past two years has been chief hydrographer of the province and member of the board of water commissioners, has been appointed to make an investigation of water powers throughout the province and has consequently severed his connection with the water board.

The amount of information as yet available regarding water powers in British Columbia is very meagre, and Donald's new position will occupy his full attention for a number of years. Engineering parties have already been sent to begin the field work in the Columbia river basin and Donald will take up his new duties as supervisor in a few days.

**VETERANS ELECT OFFICERS**  
LYNN, Mass.—At the annual reunion of the seventeenth Massachusetts infantry at Nahant beach yesterday Herman F. Morse of Haverhill was elected president, John H. Tyler of Dorchester secretary, and Col. Henry Spain of Dorchester treasurer.

## SOME OF THE LATEST TAXI-CAB MODELS



A FLEET OF FIFTEEN BUILT BY THE WHITE COMPANY AND OPERATED AT THE COPLEY-PLAZA, BOSTON

## THREE BRITISH MOTORBOAT MEN REACH AMERICA

Advance Guard of Challengers for International Trophy Arrive in New York on Lusitania

NEW YORK—The advance guard of invading British motor boat men arrived here Friday on the steamship Lusitania. They were J. Mackay Edgar, who owns the challenger Maple Leaf IV, Thomas Sopwith, the aviator, who is to be helmsman of that boat, and Montague Batting, designer and helmsman of the Mona, built for the Marquis of Anglesey. They have arrived two or three days ahead of the steamship Columbia, and will make preparations at once to have the boats transferred from the liner to a scow and taken to Huntington, where they will fit out.

J. Mackay Edgar has tried twice before to win the British international trophy, and this year he thinks he has a fair chance of success. He is rather reticent in telling of the speed of his boat, but says she made more than 40 nautical miles an hour in her trial race. He admits, too, that the boat was not then doing her best, but how much faster she can go he does not care to venture. The Maple Leaf is a 40-foot boat of the Fauber-Sanders model. It was built by Sanders at Cowes, and is said to be a very fine piece of workmanship. The boat is driven by motors of 800 horse-power. There are three of these motors, and in all 26 cylinders, so that the boat is a veritable hullful of metal.

The Mona was designed by Montague Batting, who says she is a single step hydroplane 26 feet long and equipped with a 200 horsepower Wolsley motor. He says he is well pleased with the speed shown by the boat, but declines to say how fast it has gone.

The other boats, the Silver Heel, owned by Dan Hanbury, and the Milner owned by Norman Neill, are expected early next week. The British trio will not be named until next week.

## MANY AUTOISTS EXPECTED IN CALIFORNIA NEXT YEAR

California believes that a very large percentage of those who will visit her international exposition at San Francisco in 1913 will be motorists, many of whom will make the trip from their homes by automobile. The Golden Gate commission has become noted as a veritable motorists' paradise and most of the visitors will undoubtedly plan to tour extensively, after visiting the exposition.

To insure this army of tourists the greatest possible enjoyment during their stay was the motive which has resulted in mapping out a tour, designed to include all the best that California can offer. The word "pasear"—Spanish for loiter about—was selected as the designation of the tour. The route is declared by veteran travelers to combine more

## WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The Illinois secretary of state reports that the average number of automobile licenses issued recently is 10,000 weekly, and this year's total to date is around 70,000. Illinois has well above 200,000 automobiles.

Joseph Dawson is in New York city. His mission there, it is thought, has to do with his reinstatement in the A. A. A., from which organization he was recently suspended for driving exhibitions on unsanctioned tracks in his National car in which he won the 500-mile race, breaking the world's record.

Having started shipments of their 1913 cars, and being crowded for room to manufacture the Henderson in sufficient quantities to meet the urgent demands, Vice-President and General Manager R. P. Henderson of the Henderson Motor Car Company has erected a huge tent in the factory yard to facilitate matters.

When starting a motor by hand care should be taken not to "rock" it excessively, by swinging it back and forth against compression. Where this is done, particularly if the spark is timed to occur pretty close to dead center there is considerable risk that ignition may occur just as the crank starts to swing in the reverse direction, causing a heavy back-kick.

The United States is getting ready to add to the efficiency of its postoffice department by spending \$1,000,000 for motorcycles which a 90 day series of experiments has determined as the most rapid and effective system of collecting mail. A bill appropriating this sum has already passed the House of Representatives and it is proposed to obtain the machines for various large cities to facilitate the collection of mail.

The custom service in Canada has inaugurated a new system of permits which adds greatly to the pleasure in taking Canadian tours in a motor car. With the present arrangement it is pos-

historic, scenic and natural attractions than can possibly be included in any trip of similar length anywhere in the world. The pilot tour over the Pascar route has now been finished. The information gathered is in process of compilation.

Representatives of the state government, the American Automobile Association, the California fish and game commission, a number of prominent newspapers and national magazines made up the crew of the three Studebaker "30" cars selected as the vehicles. A service car of the same type completed the caravan. The route included the famous roads El Camino Real, El Camino San Diego, El Camino Sierra and El Camino Capital, all of them venerable highways dating back to the time of the Spanish occupation.

## LOUISIANA HAS BIG IRRIGATION PROJECT

BATON ROUGE, La.—In asking the tax commission for the same 10-year exemption from taxation that is accorded new railroad and steamship projects in this state, Wellman Bradford, civil engineer, has unfolded to the assembled commission and legislators one of the most gigantic, at the same time practicable, irrigation, drainage, transportation and power projects ever launched in this state, says the New Orleans Picayune.

It is a proposition to turn the muddy waters of Red river, from a point near Grand Ecore, or Colfax, into a system of canals and bayous, down through Rapides and St. Landry parishes, and then diverging through the great prairies of southwest Louisiana, dispelling the salt water from the Mermentau and reviving vast districts of rice lands that have been made brackish and almost destroyed by the salt from the gulf.

It is estimated to cost from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000; would irrigate from 500,000 to 1,000,000 acres of land now unproductive, and would provide electric power at the rate of 30,000-horsepower every 24 hours, at designated points, from which the rice millers could operate their plants and other enterprises secure power at a greatly reduced cost. In addition it would provide navigation for a system of barges from the Red river to the gulf.

"And," added Mr. Bradford before the

commission, "during five months of the year we would take from Red river at our head gates one-fifth of the water that comes down that channel, and it would be during the months of the year that Red river floods. When the water at Grand Ecore was below the 14-foot stage we would not take it from Red river, but from the other sources which we would have at our command."

Members of the commission are generally favorably impressed with the project. Many are in open approval, believing it one of the most promising projects launched in this state in many years. Lieut.-Gov. T. C. Barret of Shreveport made one of his characteristic speeches recently, depicting the benefits from Red river water, laden with its silt and soil. He declared that it would rejuvenate any poor lands, and would make to blossom like the rose lands in southwest Louisiana and the Mermentau basin that have been damaged and almost ruined by the salt.

## KEEPS VARNISH UNSCRATCHED

In order to prevent the forward seat-backs of a car from becoming scratched, especially when boxes or lunch baskets are carried, a plan often used is to attach a protector made of felt or cloth, of a color matching the upholstery of the car, to the back of the seats.

## TURNED, AS WELL AS GROUND PISTON RING, HAS ITS OWN FIELD

Fills a Want for Those Who Are Away From Cities and Cannot Send for Parts—Always Available

### TO MAKE IN SHOP

So much has been written concerning the superiority of ground piston rings that the lay public has almost come to the conclusion that no ring at all is better than one that is not ground, says D. A. Hampson in The Horseless Age. Too much cannot be said in favor of ground cylinders and ground piston rings, of the better fit mechanically that is obtained, the better wearing surfaces and the higher compression. Yet the turned ring has a field and fills a want. Except in the large cities, stock parts of every make of car are exceedingly scarce, and sending for parts is generally unsatisfactory.

The natural tendency of garages is to stock parts of the particular car sold by them, which is a fine thing for the nucleus of their trade who have bought these cars. However, turned piston rings, because of their availability, should prove more than a convenience to the great body of customers owning other cars, and should be profitable to a supply house. To be prepared at a moment's notice to make a ring or a set of rings for any size of cylinder from a motor-cycle up, the stock of castings that should be constantly on hand need not be large nor their value prohibitive—\$5 or \$6 worth of stock would be amply sufficient.

In getting castings for piston rings it is preferable to have four feet or lugs cast on one end. These are drilled for the bolts that hold the work to the face plate.

Once in the lathe the outside of the casting should be roughed off to within one sixteenth of an inch of its finished size, the inside bored out and then the outside turned, making as smooth a cut as is possible with a sharp tool.

To cut off the rings a parting tool should be used that has sufficient clearance back off and below the point, so that it will not rub on the sides of the cut and make an ill-fitting narrow faced ring.

An exact duplication of an old ring is easily produced. Set a rule or straight-edge across the outer face end of the casting. Place a piece of the old ring between the straightedge and the cut off tool, and feed straight in. The result will be a ring of the same width as the old one.

Some machinists prefer to use a bent tool and cut off from the inside, but this is likely to leave a slightly broken edge on the face and is not to be recommended for gas engine work. Only close grained, first quality, gray cast iron should be used for rings. Bad looking castings should be rejected before putting in the lathe.

All the careful work of turning is nullified if the split of the ring is carelessly made. The ends should be dressed off so that when in the cylinder they are neither too tight nor leave a gap. For cylinders that are scored or are worn out of true, the turned ring is equally as good as the ground one—each has to be lapped into perfect condition.

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## \$4,000,000 COKE PLANT BUILT AT BETHLEHEM

PHILADELPHIA—Within a mile of the new plant of the now great Bethlehem Steel Company and settled among the beautiful wooded Saucon hills in a broad valley of green meadows and fields kept as the Pennsylvania Dutch know how, has been brought into being a great coke and gas works, writes Samuel H. Barker in the North American. It has not destroyed the landscape; it does not belch forth clouds of black smoke.

This plant has been constructed and equipped in such a way as to utilize virtually every component part of the 5000 tons of coal which it will take every day. It will show what trained engineering skill can do to turn to human benefit the full measure of energy which nature ages ago stored away in coal.

This is the first great byproduct coke plant to be constructed in eastern Pennsylvania. In America there is no other

coke and gas works like that which the Lehigh Coke Company is to operate. German brains and German money, meeting an American need, have combined to put the plant in the Lehigh valley. In cash it has cost a little more than \$4,000,000.

It has taken two and one half years to construct. Germany, Hungary and Italy have similar but smaller byproduct coke plants. The one at South Bethlehem, as the latest, is the best fruitage of efforts begun half a century ago by Herr Didier. He was a maker of fire bricks in Germany, who had a genius for doing things better than they were being done.

The plant is built of concrete, steel and light-colored brick, including the five huge stacks which rise 100 to 225 feet. The materials used bear witness to the confidence of the engineers that this plant will operate clean. Were it otherwise, brick less easily sullied would have been done.

## FORD CAR BREAKS ITS OWN RECORD

TACOMA, Wash.—"It takes the Dutch to beat the Dutch" runs a familiar saw. Probably translated into twentieth century vernacular, the saying can be made to publish the fact that "It takes a Ford to beat a Ford." This was illustrated recently when the time record between Seattle and Tacoma, held by one Ford, was broken by another.

R. P. Rice of Seattle held the record. He had established it with his Ford, Leonard McClure of the same city, driving a Ford, displaced Mr. Rice as record holder.

Then came W. C. Baldwin of Tacoma, to beat the Ford man there. He announced he could reduce the time of 8h. 30m. between the cities. Heading his Ford toward Seattle, he "cut 'er loose." When the stop watch snapped at the finish he had clipped the time down to 7h. and 34m.

## RAILWAY STATION CONTRACT IS LET

ROANOKE, Va.—The Roanoke Railway & Electric Company recently purchased property on the north side of Main street in Salem about 300 feet west of College avenue for a terminal station. Contract has just been awarded for the construction of a modern two-story brick building on the property. The front of the first floor will be used for a waiting room and ticket office and the rear as a freight station. There will be a track from Main street into an alley on the west side of the building. The second floor will contain five offices.

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# The Elgin Road Races

## FINE QUARTERS FOR CHAUFFEURS



THE BRETTON ARMS AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

The chauffeurs at Bretton Woods, N. H., have mutually decided on a sympathetic and combined effort to live down the prejudice that some hotel men have for them.

This feeling is best expressed by "Doc" Barber who is as fine a gentleman as one would wish to meet. Mr. Barber, who drives for Fritz Achels, president of the American Hard Rubber Company, is chairman of the chauffeurs' committee of the Automobile Club of America and also a member of the Elks lodge, No. 1.

"This movement is nothing new among the chauffeurs," said Mr. Barber, "but nowhere has it manifested itself better than it has here. At every hotel we go to we cannot help but notice the antagonistic feeling that exists. We cannot overcome this by objecting but must simply show it is unwarranted. The chauffeurs have brought it upon themselves largely by allowing a few to make themselves obnoxious. At some places we go, supposedly good hotels, they purposely serve us poor food, give us a room so small that we have to go out in the hall to turn around. At Bretton Woods they treat us finely. Not only do we get good food, good rooms, a good garage, but they aid instead of hindering our having a good time. The other night was a good example of this. We were allowed to give a dance and the management assisted us in every way. Everything went smoothly and we have shown our employers, the hotel management and all others interested that we can reciprocate when we have favors shown us."

The dance spoken of was given in the employees' hall "Dreemland" and although not having the magnificent surroundings of the music room in the main part of the hotel it was as successful an affair as was ever held here. An orchestra, refreshments, a quartet, and artistic decorations were not lacking.

## FIVE MILLIONS FOR IDAHO ROADS PLAN OF AUTO MEN

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho—Broadest and most comprehensive plan of road building ever promulgated in the West had its inception at the meeting of the Idaho State Automobile Association recently held at Montpelier, says the Spokane Chronicle. The plan contemplates the expenditure of about \$5,000,000 in Idaho and it is so arranged that the automobile owners practically pay the bill.

The plan provides for the introduction of a bill in the next Legislature for the issuance of state bonds in the sum of \$2,000,000, bonds to run for 30 years with a sinking fund to be established in 20 years.

The proceeds of these bonds will be spent in building trunk lines of road across the state connecting with the transcontinental roads now being built under the general supervision of the American Automobile Association. Each county in the state may draw on this fund equal to the amount expended by

## GOODYEAR MOTOR CYCLE TIRES ARE MAKING RECORDS

"Although 'No-Rim-Cut' tires have placed the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company at the head of the auto tire industry," says S. A. Falor, sales manager of the motorcycle tire department of that company, "the fact cannot be overlooked that Goodyear motorcycle tires predominate even more strikingly in the motorcycle world than 'No-Rim-Cut' tires do in the automobile world."

Mr. Falor refers to the F. A. M. meet held at Columbus the middle of July. "Out of the 23 championship races," he says, "22 were won on Goodyear blue streak tires. Constant, the Brooklyn rider, winning the amateur championship and the Bosch trophy; Eddie Hasha of Dallas, Tex., one of the fastest daring riders in the world, carried off the 10-mile professional championship on the same tires, covering the distance in 6m. 40s., and Raymond Seymour of Los Angeles, holder of all world's professional records up to 25 miles, won the five-mile professional championship on Goodyear blue streak tires."

"The same exhaustive experimental work and the same corps of tire experts that has been responsible for the high degree of excellence and popularity of the 'No-Rim-Cut' automobile tire," asserts Mr. Falor, "are also responsible for the marvelous lasting quality maximum resiliency and durability of the blue streak motorcycle tires, which have astounded the motorcycle world. Ninety per cent of the races are won on Goodyear tires."

"One feature of the Columbus meet," Mr. Falor says, "was a 9000 cubic feet Goodyear balloon from which were announced each day the results of the races from a height of 200 feet in the center of the track."

## ELGIN ROAD RACES ARE BIG AUTO CARD NEXT ON PROGRAM

Leading Drivers of This Country Have Entered Event Which Takes Place Next Friday and Saturday

With the Elgin road races only one week off interest in the events grows apace and indications are that the coming event will eclipse all former contests held on the Elgin circuit. Racing drivers and their retinue of mechanics have already begun to arrive at their quarters on or near the race course and from now on practice will be begun in earnest. With such stars as Bruce Brown, Mulford, Tetzlaff, Bergdoll, Hughes, Zengel and Merz, fast speed is bound to result. It is likely that Hoffer, who is now on his way to America with the Peugeot outfit, will drive in the free-for-all event if the cars arrive here in time.

On next Friday, which is the first day of the meet, will be run the events for the Aurora trophy and the Illinois trophy, while on the next day the contest for the Elgin National trophy and the free-for-all will take place. In addition to these four events there will be run also a "baby car" event, the first of its kind ever run, for machines with motors having less than 230 cu. in. piston displacement.

The contest for the Aurora trophy is to be 152.5 miles or 18 laps around the approximate eight-mile circuit. Cars with motors from 231-300 cubic inches piston displacement are eligible in this. In the Illinois trophy race for cars of 301-450 cubic inches, the distance to be covered is 203 miles or 24 laps. These two races will be run simultaneously, starting at 11 a. m.

The following day will see the battle for the Elgin national trophy and the free-for-all, starting at 11 o'clock. The former is a 254 mile race or 30 laps, and the free-for-all 300 miles or 36 laps. The entrants in the Elgin national are permitted also to continue in the free-for-all. The Elgin trophy is offered to class "C" cars of 600 cubic inches piston displacement and under and the winner will retain the Elgin trophy for one year.

## BUICK BOSTON CO. MOVE FROM PARK SQUARE BUILDING

Now on Massachusetts Avenue, Where New Models May Be Seen—Newbury Street Rooms Ready Soon

The Buick Boston Company have moved from the old Park square location and are now located at 95-97-99 Massachusetts avenue, and in 60 days expect to have the new building, 379-381 Newbury street, in conjunction with their store, completed. They are showing two 1913 models and welcome the inspection by all motorists of their new quarters. The store they now occupy has been considered one of the best in the city, the location being in the center of the automobile business section.

In the 10 years that the Buick Motor Company's plant at Flint, Mich., have been manufacturing a complete (not assembled) car, it is the first time that they have been ready to make deliveries before Jan. 1, and it has been frequently as late as March they have been ready with the current year's product.

This is not to be wondered at when the enormous undertaking of building between 20,000 and 40,000 cars annually is taken into consideration.

In eight past months of 1912, the Buick Motor Company marketed through their various 40 branches and 2000 agents in the United States and abroad, 30,000 motor cars, and on June 1 did not have a single car of any description to offer for sale.

This is truly a remarkable record, but the management of the Buick Motor Company expect to sell their 1913 output at an even earlier date, this year.

## No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

### The Human Side of Tires The Goodyear Code

After all, tire worth depends entirely on the men behind the tires. So today let us cover the human side—the ambitions and principles, the men and the methods which underlie Goodyear tires.

#### Complete Independence

We believe that active competition, better than anything else, insures justice to consumers.

It makes quality essential, compels fair prices, induces a square deal.

Under free competition the best man wins, and that's best for all concerned.

So we maintain complete independence. We have no trade alliances, no gentlemen's agreements. And consolidation, when proposed, has met our earnest opposition.

Even our patents are licensed to others, to avoid the slightest taint of monopoly.

#### Modest Capitalization

We believe that high cost of living is largely due to the enormous volume of watered stocks.

Fictitious capital, calling for dividends, compels prices out of reason.

So we have clung to modest capitalization, though this is the world's largest tire business. Not a dollar of water in our capital stock.

We count in our assets neither patents nor good will. We have no bonded debt.

#### Moderate Profits

We insist on moderate profits. Our eventual interests, we are sure, are best conserved in that way.

Our profit last year on No-Rim-Cut tires averaged 8½ per cent. That's half the usual in a line like this.

And that in a business where costs are cut to the minimum, by enormous output and modern equipment.

In a rubber tire business, with fluctuating materials, that's a margin as small as one dares to accept.

#### Profit Sharing

We believe that men work best who have a share in the earnings. And that owners of the business are apt to best serve its patrons.

So 134 of our leading men share in the Goodyear profits. And the Company has helped them acquire their stock.

Our branch managers are stockholders. Thus our dealings with the public, the whole country over, are being conducted by partners.

In our factories, building tires, there are 49 stockholders. In our office there are 33.

Ninety per cent of the Goodyear common stock is owned by the active men in the concern.

Every voice in our policy, every factor in quality, every creator of Goodyear reputation, shares the results of his actions. We know of no better way to insure to our customers the service which we intend.

#### Trained Men

College-bred men are employed here in large numbers. Their accurate training and breadth of view are evident in Goodyear dealings.

Not in a personal way—not a boastful way. We wish simply to show, in these days of complaint, that Big Business may still be guided by The Golden Rule.

For our factories we pick the most promising men who come from great technical schools.

Every year our superintendent visits the best of these schools, where he aims to select the very cream of the graduates.

Thus we have gathered here, in the course of years, an army of trained and competent men. And the future of all of them depends on better tires.

#### All Young Men

We believe in young men, and our organization consists of them. The most important men in it, in a manufacturing way, is 36 years old.

Thus the Goodyear concern typifies the activity, the enthusiasm, the ambition, the enterprise of youth.

Each man's career lies mainly before him. So none rests on his laurels, none is yet easing up.

Goodyear men, wherever you meet them, are the kind you like to meet. They personify intelligent activity.

#### Fairness and Truth

Above all, with these men we insist on fair dealing, and on utter regard for the truth.

Faults and mistakes are forgiven by all of us, but unfairness and falsehood are not.

Here lies, we believe, the chiefest reason for the Goodyear growth. Wherever you seek you'll find a boundless faith in what the Goodyear people do.

## A 6-Mile Factory Now Results Also Monarchy of Tiredom

Do ideals in business pay?  
Let us note the result after 13 years. Goodyear tires now far outsell every other tire:  
The sales have doubled six times over in the past three years. They double now once in eight months.

Trade came like a flood as soon as men became acquainted with these tires. Now a monthly output of 100,000 fails to keep pace with the call.

Few business stories ever told compare with the Goodyear story.

#### Factory Growth

Our original factory had 36,000 square feet. Our additions for the year 1912 alone will total 560,000 square feet.

When these additions are completed they will give us a total of 1,600,000 square feet. Figure what this means. Were the factory fifty feet wide, and one story high, it would be over six miles long.

#### Goodyear Popularity

Our monthly sales now just about equal our year's sales in the year 1909.

Last year's output for the first six months was 186,307 automobile tires. This year's output, for the same six months, came to 485,983 tires. This has largely come about through what motorists said about Goodyear tires and methods.

Those are eloquent figures to answer the question, "Do ideals in business pay?"

#### How It Came About

The ablest men we could find have, for 13 years, worked to perfect these tires.

Years ago, in our factory, they built a tire-testing machine. This machine wears out four tires at a time, under all sorts of road conditions.

On this machine they have tested over 200 fabrics, and some 40 formulas for treads.

Every method and process has been put to the ultimate test of mileage.

New ideas have been constantly compared with the old. Rival tires have been compared with our own.

Every question that came up has been answered only by the mileage test. After 13 years of that sort of comparison we have brought Goodyear tires pretty close to finality.

#### Rim-Cutting Ended Completely

Then some of our experts took up the rim-cutting question. They examined thousands of ruined tires, of nearly every make. And they found among all the clincher tires that 23 per cent were rim-cut.

Then a tire was invented to make rim-cutting impossible. It is known as the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

These tires now outsell every other tire made. They are used today on tens of thousands of cars. Yet never has one been rim-cut.

By this invention alone we wiped out for tire users about 23 per cent of their tire upkeep.

#### Saving Blow-Outs

At the same time our experts took up the question of blow-outs, due to overloaded tires.

Nine tires in ten, when of just rated size, are at times much overloaded. Sometimes by extras added to the car—sometimes by overweight passengers.

It is figured that 5 per cent added to the weight takes 15 per cent from the tire mileage. So we made these tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent over the rated size. And that 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—have saved motor car owners many millions of dollars. For tens of thousands of men they have cut tire bills in two.

#### 200,000 Users

There are not less than 200,000 motorists now using Goodyear tires. Wherever we have made a careful count—at shows and in showrooms—every third car is equipped with them.

This year, 127 leading motor car makers contracted for Goodyear tires. Over 100,000 cars of the 1912 models were equipped at the factory with them. That is the present situation, with 25 competitors making tires.

Now Goodyear sales are doubling every eight months. They are twelve times larger than three years ago.

Judge for yourself what conditions will be when all men know these tires.

The Goodyear Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

Goodyear pneumatic tires are guaranteed when filled with air at the recommended pressure. When filled with any substitute for air our guarantee is withdrawn.

## STILL ONE MORE CELLULOID USE

An automobile sales agency has adopted a novel though not new method of illustrating to prospective purchasers the effect of different finishes on its various models. The scheme is an adaptation of the one used by tailors.

The necessary apparatus consists of several sheets of clear celluloid upon which is printed in black the outline of the various models. By placing the celluloid over the color specimens, it is possible to judge at a glance and generally with entire satisfaction the ultimate effect that would be obtained if the car were finished in that color. In some cases the scheme is rendered more effective by gliding the celluloid to represent the parts which ordinarily are polished brass.

#### GOOD WAY TO CARRY VALVES

Spare inlet and exhaust valves can be carried most conveniently by slipping the stems through a block of wood of slightly greater diameter than the head of the valve. The spring and washer will keep the block from working off, and no amount of rattling in the tool kit will injure the head of the valve so protected.

## WANT MOTOR FIRE APPARATUS ONLY

SAN FRANCISCO—This city's fire department will soon be one of motor-driven apparatus only if the department officials have their way. Tests of automobile apparatus were recently made by the fire commissioners, and so well pleased were they with the results that they have decided that in the future no more horse-drawn apparatus will be purchased.

The tests showed the commissioners that motor apparatus would in many cases arrive at the scene of the fire and extinguish the blaze before the horse apparatus could get into action. The motors were also shown to be much superior to the horses in climbing the many and steep hills of San Francisco.

#### WHEN ROUNDING A CURVE

Inexperienced motorists should remember that it is always safe to declutch when turning a corner, because then the car can be more readily brought to a stand by the brakes, and furthermore, the rear wheels can roll around the curve without slipping, while with the engine driving there is a decided tendency for the inner wheel to slip, which of course, in time wears the tires.

#### TO KEEP STEEL BRIGHT

If polished steel parts are not rubbed frequently or kept covered with grease, rust will form. A method of fixing the surface so that it will preserve its polished appearance for months without attention, however, is to smear on the surface a paste formed of one ounce of camphor dissolved in a pound of melted lard to which a quantity of black lead has been added. Allow the preparation to remain on the surface overnight and then wipe clean. This will also keep nickel bright without constant polishing.

## ITALY IS BUYING LIGHT U. S. CARS

In Italy the automobile industry has had a prosperous year, according to a United States consular official. With the increase in the sales of Italian cars there has been a noticeable increase in the sales of American cars. The use of the light and inexpensive touring car and runabout has shown a tendency to become more general, and American manufacturers have succeeded during the year in placing a number of such cars through

#### their foreign agents.

These cars have generally given satisfaction, but some users have complained that they were not carefully put together, although the materials used were of the best. This was the only complaint which the consulate discovered after a number of inquiries. The statement was made by the consul that the American low-priced car is the only kind that can be sold successfully in Italy in competition with Italian makes. The price there is considerably higher than in America because of the duty, freight and selling commissions.

#### WHEN THE ROAD IS GREASY

It is best, in driving on a greasy road to go slowly and do not get into a tight place where the use of the brakes or quick steering is necessary, either of which may cause a skid. As soon as the car shows signs of skidding, declutch immediately. If this is done in time the car will probably right itself. The brakes should not be applied until the car has recovered a straight course. At the same time you declutch, the front of the car should be steered in the same direction as the back is sliding.

## No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

#### TO KEEP STEEL BRIGHT

If polished steel parts are not rubbed frequently or kept covered with grease, rust will form. A method of fixing the surface so that it will preserve its polished appearance for months without attention, however, is to smear on the surface a paste formed of one ounce of camphor dissolved in a pound of melted lard to which a quantity of black lead has been added. Allow the preparation to remain on the surface overnight and then wipe clean. This will also keep nickel bright without constant polishing.

## ITALY IS BUYING LIGHT U. S. CARS

In Italy the automobile industry has had a prosperous year, according to a United States consular official. With the increase in the sales of Italian cars there has been a noticeable increase in the sales of American cars. The use of the light and inexpensive touring car and runabout has shown a tendency to become more general, and American manufacturers have succeeded during the year in placing a number of such cars through

#### their foreign agents.

These cars have generally given satisfaction, but some users have complained that they were not carefully put together, although the materials used were of the best. This was the only complaint which the consulate discovered after a number of inquiries. The statement was made by the consul that the American low-priced car is the only kind that can be sold successfully in Italy in competition with Italian makes. The price there is considerably higher than in America because of the duty, freight and selling commissions.

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# CHARLES RIVER AND NORUMBEGA INVITE THE TROLLEY EXCURSIONIST TO IDYLIC SPOTS

Ride Through City and Suburbs Keeps One Busy Sightseeing and Scenes at Destination Are Charming

## HISTORIC FEATURES

One of the most popular trolley rides of Bostonians, and one which can easily be supplemented with a boat ride if one likes canoeing, is that to Norumbega. This trip has the appealing advantage of being feasible day or evening, since it takes less than an hour each way. Its attractions form the subject of the accompanying article, the eighth in a series of worth-while trolley and boat trips of Greater Boston.

TODAY'S trip is to take us to the harbor which it is believed by some scholars was made by Leif Ericson and his brother Norsemen in the first trans-Atlantic ship nearly 1000 years ago. We make our start at the Park street subway station. All of you may think you are familiar with the subway and the route out Boylston street, but are you? Have you any comprehension of the mathematical and engineering feats involved? Have you ever stopped to think how wonderful it would seem to you if, never having heard of such a thing, you should read some day in a book of fancy how the people burrowed deep, intersecting caverns under their cities, paved and walled them with stone, cement, marble and glazed tile, brilliantly illuminated them, ran great cars through them, and there tramped, walked, read, chatted, and scrambled, while over their heads the great city rumbled and roared? What would the Pilgrims, the Puritan and later New England fathers have thought if this thing had been foretold them?

## Route Traveled

As this is a globe-trotting day we have time to observe the bustling, jostling throng that surges up and down the huge landing platforms. We could write a book about them, but we will leave the comments for a later time and board a car marked "Norumbega." Such cars run every 15 minutes, beginning with the even hour. In the late afternoon and evening the car is liable to be crowded, but earlier in the day there is plenty of room. The ride through the subway is worthy of note, also that it is beneath Boston Common, as celebrated in American history as Lexington, Concord or Yorktown. The Common began when Boston was only four years old, that is, in 1634, when it was laid out as "a place for a training field" and for "the feeding of cattle," and is intimately associated with the historical events of the colonies and the early years of the new republic. Every loyal American feels a pride in the Boston Common. It is about the first thing every newcomer wants to see and here we are riding through the very bowels of it, out on a summer holiday. We emerge at the Public Gardens next to the Common, where Boston's babies have been sent for their airings since the Back Bay was redeemed from marshy wastes and made into an aristocratic section of the city. We get glimpses through the trees of the gaily painted swan boats carrying their happy loads up and down the pretty lake, of beautiful flowers and shrubs and of gleaming statuary.

Across the street from the gardens, but on the same side, is the Arlington Street church which counts among its pastors of the earlier days, when it was the Federal Street church, William Ellery Channing, one of the chief founders of Unitarianism. The organization dates from 1727, and the present building was the first church structure in this part of the city, erected in 1802.

Farther up on the same side of the street are the buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Natural History museum fronting on Berkeley street. This brings us to Copley square, named for John Singleton Copley, the Boston painter of American patriots of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. At our left is Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, made famous by Phillips Brooks, who was rector there from 1869 to 1891, when he was made bishop of Massachusetts. The edifice is a rich example of ecclesiastical architecture and is one of the Richardson masterpieces. In front of the church is a statue of Dr. Brooks by Augustus St. Gaudens. Beyond the church is the handsome new Copley-Plaza hotel.

The Boston public library occupies the western side of the square. It is one of the most notable buildings in Boston. Within and without its fine proportions have been enriched by works of Puvion de Chavannes, Frederick MacMonnies, Augustus St. Gaudens, Louis St. Gaudens, Edwin A. Abbey, John S. Sargent and others. Across from it on Boylston street is the Old South church, successor, for church purposes, to the old home of colonial days which still stands on Washington street and now used as a repository for revolutionary relics. The church was organized in 1609. Its history is rich with interest. Several blocks beyond on Boylston street is the home of the Tennis and Racquet Club, one of Boston's most exclusive organizations. No person not a member who resides in Boston or within a radius of 40 miles is permitted to enter the building, unless it be as a contestant in some athletic game which he enters as a member of some recognized athletic club.

Beside these points of interest Boyl-



Bit of famous Charles river at Auburndale, Newton, showing at the right the Metropolitan park police station

ston street is notable for its fine shops. Art, jewelry, flower and confectionery stores, Florentine, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, East Indian, American Indian, Porto Rican shops and establishments, small but exclusive stores where the finest hats and gowns are to be purchased, line its sides. Beyond Dartmouth street Boylston street is now torn up by the work on the new subway, and the trip on the trolley affords some good glimpses of the work on the underground construction.

Turning up Massachusetts avenue good views are to be had up and down beautiful Commonwealth avenue with its shaded boulevard, and Beacon street. Turning into the latter where the street cars first enter it, at Massachusetts avenue, the Harvard bridge and the Charles river embankment are seen.

The trip out Beacon street and later Commonwealth avenue, makes an ideal city ride. At first the stately river is seen across the open spaces. Handsome residences are passed and as the car proceeds, leaving the city, the atmosphere grows whiter, the types of buildings differ again and again, and fall away, leaving the eye free to roam over green rolling hills. Boston, Brighton, Newton are passed, Auburndale is reached and the car stops at Norumbega park, where all must alight. It has cost 10 cents to come thus far and taken 50 minutes, and another 10 cents must be paid if the park is to be entered.

## At Norumbega

Beyond its gates are wooded walks leading to various amusement places, and a zoo to which animals have been brought from across seas. One path is close by the lovely Charles, more winding, wooded and picturesque up here than it is in town. A leisurely 10-minute walk brings us to a tiny boathouse where another 10 cents will entitle us to enter a launch for a trip down the river to Fox Island and back again. In point of beauty it is all that could be asked of a ride, but it is far too short, although 20 minutes are consumed by it.

If it is wished, the trip can be made on the other side of the river, and the path leads to Norumbega tower. For this trip the park should not be entered at all, but on leaving the car the street out which it came should be taken for a few yards to the other side of the boulevard bridge, where gather large numbers of people to watch the canoeists as they paddle up and down.

On the other side a path is seen leading away under the trees. It follows along by the side of the water which glimmers and shimmers in the changing light, now gathering in dark, still pools supporting grasses and lily pads and then running through sunshine and shadow to reach the big city and carry great boats to sea. Across the waters are wafted music and laughter from Norumbega, and white, pink and blue frocks flash their colors from among the trees.

The footpath winds and curves around trees and bushes but ever keeps the river in view. The latter is picturesque with low-hanging trees and shrubs, and water plants growing close to shore. Islands dot it and canoes are ever plying up and down. At times the panorama of the water is a sight indeed, for the canoes are packed so thick it seems almost possible to use them as a bridge for crossing to the other side. There are 10,000 canoes on the river and sometimes it seems that all of them are in use at one time. Their airy grace in the beautiful setting transforms the place into a fairyland. The canoes are gay with bright cushions, dainty frocks and fancy parasols, the place of these taken at night by Japanese lanterns. Some carry music, guitars, banjo, mandolin or a music machine, to which are often added the voices of the canoeists. In the daytime the girls read or embroider and at all times life seems to flow by as poetically as the river between its green banks. It is an idyllic scene, whether viewed from a canoe on the river or from the leafy banks on its sides.

## The Tower

A short way beyond this is our objective point, Norumbega tower. It is constructed of field stone, not high for these days, rough and crude looking, after the manner of northern architecture 1000 years ago. It has an inside staircase giving access to a lookout at the top, and bears a tablet on which is in-



Girls paddling their own canoe among inviting nooks on the placid Charles

scribed a detailed description of the Norsemen's work as discovered by Prof. Eben N. Horsford, by whom the monument was erected. According to the tablet Professor Horsford identified the land occupied by Watertown, Mass., as the Vinland of which the Norsemen have record, and traced their wharves, docks, canals and walls along the river to this point which he believes to have been the site of their stronghold, being satisfied that he found there remains of a moat and dam which they constructed.

If the path is pursued a little further a silvery veil is soon seen through the trees and we come to where the waters of Stony brook are collected by a dam across the mouth of the narrow gorge, forming one of the reservoirs of the city of Cambridge. Across the stream is an old mill that looks as though it must have been a landmark when the patriots were young. In it is said to have been manufactured the first star paper ever made in the United States. Later it added to this distinction that of making the first asbestos paper.

From the old mill a narrow footpath leads to the river. It is overhung with low drooping trees and the young trees grow close to its sides, making it a lane of feathery green and giving it the name of Lovers lane. At the foot is a famous spring welling up from under the roots of a great tree. It is the mecca of the canoeists, and may be ours as well.

Returning to the town side of the boulevard bridge a footpath can be taken in the other direction to Riverside, where are recreation grounds that invite the sightseer. This path winds along the river, leads through a tunnel under the main line of the Boston & Albany railroad, across the station platform and down on the other side where a sign points to the grounds a few yards beyond.

It is preferable to make the return to the Norumbega car line from which transfer can be made to the northern Newtons. This car goes through the civic center of Newton and part of the residential districts and ends at Newton "Corner," where can be taken cars for other villages or for Boston by way of Brighton and Commonwealth avenues.

Without going into the park this trip can be made for 20 cents, 10 cents each way. By going into the park and including the boat ride it is brought to 40 cents.

## AGRICULTURALISTS TO INSPECT FARM AT MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis.—Prof. E. J. Delwiche and J. D. Milward, and F. L. Musback of the experiment station at the University of Wisconsin, are to conduct farmers over the Spooner branch station today and give talks on the best methods illustrated by the crops of corn, soy beans and other agricultural products.

Of the 8676 graduates of the university 3810, or nearly one half, are now residents of Wisconsin. Madison leads all cities in the number of university graduates. Of its 25,531 residents, 796, or one in every 32, is a graduate of the university. Milwaukee, which has 736 graduates, has the next largest number, and Chicago holds third place with 432.



NORUMBEGA TOWER

## ROQUE PLAYERS PLAY FINALS AT NORWICH TODAY

NORWICH, Conn.—The final matches in the annual roque championship tournament of 1912 are being played here today, and some hard matches are expected. Eddie Clark of Springfield, Mass., took the first Van Wyckle medal from H. T. Webb of Philadelphia Friday, in four straight games, and Dr. H. S. Thomson of Springfield successfully defended the second medal against Lou Stockwell of this city.

The feature of the tournament play was Clark's defeat at the hands of F. C. Turner, the Californian, which gives Harold Clark a chance to beat out his brother for the championship.

The summary:  
First division—L. W. Whitaker beat C. G. Williams, Harold Clark beat C. G. Williams, F. C. Turner beat Eddie Clark, L. F. Felton beat W. L. Robinson, C. G. Williams beat W. L. Robinson, W. L. Robinson beat F. C. Turner, L. E. Whitaker beat J. C. Kirk, Dr. H. S. Thomson beat L. F. Felton, Harold Clark beat L. W. Whitaker, H. T. Webb beat F. C. Turner, B. R. Vezey beat W. L. Robinson, Eddie Clark beat J. C. Kirk.  
Second division—E. W. Robinson beat L. Thompson, Fred Symington beat F. E. Webb, Dr. H. S. Thomson beat W. C. Rodman, W. L. Sullivan beat Lou Stockwell, L. C. Williams beat W. C. Rodman, Lou Stockwell beat J. E. Webb, F. C. Rodman beat J. E. Webb, A. D. Spellman beat Lou Stockwell, A. D. Spellman beat Fred Symington, E. W. Robinson beat W. T. Sullivan, Third division—Frank P. Fenton beat Charles M. Thompson, Fred Millard beat C. M. Thompson.

The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of L. C. Williamson of Washington, D. C., for president; vice-presidents, C. C. King, Chicago; A. D. Spellman, Williamstown, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, H. T. Webb of West Chester, Pa.

# ESTIMATES OF THE WORK OF TIECK

Schere Has Only Good Word for Him and Schlegels — Carlyle Attributes to Them New German Poetic School

IT IS interesting to turn from Schere's estimate of Tieck in his brief review of the sturdy German thought-stock. Tales of his own in this same general mood of the half-supernatural or at any rate highly improbable nature were Tieck's "Rune Mountain," the "Elves," the "Goblet." One may here remind the reader that Fouque's famous tale "Undine" belongs to this same period of German romance writing.

Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" on its appearance roused as much query among the Germans apparently as it still rouses in many readers from a distant land who try to understand this marvelous epitome of German life and thought. Imitators of a sort—and imitation is the sincerest flattery—sprang up at once. Novalis tried a story in which poetry should form the central nucleus of thought even as the stage was the artistic center for "Wilhelm Meister," the subject to which his thoughts constantly turned, the strange type always of his own developing understanding of life and experience. Tieck's romance of this same character was named "Franz Sternhold's Wanderings," and in it he sought to follow an art student on a pilgrimage to Rome and return, the leading theme here being the art of painting.

## Tieck Revived Stories

Tieck had early become acquainted with German popular stories and revived them under various forms. His interest in Shakespeare led him into the study of the English and German drama of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He made Siegfried's youth the subject of some early romances. He translated Don Quixote (1799), modernized some of the old Minnesongs, publishing the memoirs of Ulrich von Lichtenstein, romantic biography enough.

Tieck also tried his hand on the various departments of the prose epic, both in imitation and original productions. His "Popular Tales" included such stories as the "Haimonskinder," "Schoene Magelone" (the subject of one of the most beautiful of Brahms' song cycles), the "Schilberger," satirizing shallow and presumptuous shows of learning; and the original story of the fair-haired Elbert, in which we at first think ourselves in the actual experience of humanity but are gradually drawn to regions of the legendary and grimly fantastic sort which seems so often to have been the field of imagination for the Teutonic people. These revivals of old German legend were the mark of the modern German romance movement; for in these stories Germans found their own native impulse to expression, whereas in using the old classic

tales and ideas and forms writers had merely engrafted something alien upon the sturdy German thought-stock. Tales of his own in this same general mood of the half-supernatural or at any rate highly improbable nature were Tieck's "Rune Mountain," the "Elves," the "Goblet." One may here remind the reader that Fouque's famous tale "Undine" belongs to this same period of German romance writing.

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## Carlyle's Estimate

This brief resume of Tieck's work explains perhaps why Carlyle rates his influence on contemporaneous thought so high. He grants that the critical ideas of Tieck and the Schlegels had already been set forth in the form of precept and prohibition and with all the aids of philosophic depth and epigrammatic emphasis by the united powers of Goethe and Schiller in the "Horen" and "Xenien." The development and practical application of the doctrines, however, can be attributed to the "gifted trefoil" as Carlyle names them. Carlyle points out that this change from the old stilted and self-conscious attempt to follow classic models was taking place in all enlightened lands. The change was not the work of any one man or group of men, but the natural progress of human development. Carlyle says that the inquiry whether Pope was a poet was already familiar in England and that in France they were daring to express doubts about Corneille and the three unities.

These ideas, forwarded as we have seen by the "Volkmaeren" of Tieck and embodied, too, in his letters on Shakespeare, are exemplified in his own poetical performances, of which his "Goethe's" drama, has sometimes been considered his masterpiece. It is interesting to note that this was the subject also of Schumann's one and only opera—Schumann being the great leader in the musical innovation of his day which immediately followed the period of romantic development in literature. Tieck had already dramatized various of the old folk legends or stories, "Puss and Boots" being the earliest to attract attention. "Bluebeard" is another tale on which he exercised his skill and love for what was natural and expressive of the simple thought of the people.

In the preface to his volume of old

Minnelieder Tieck proceeds to point out to the German people the relation of the Minnesingers to the French troubadours and to Petrarch. He also found access to old German manuscripts preserved in the Vatican library and brought out his volumes on the old German theater. His work on Shakespeare was supplemented by a novel in which he ventured to have Shakespeare appear, with Marlowe and other poets of that age.

Some of Carlyle's comments on the development of this contemporary whom he regarded as "no ordinary man, but a true poet," are interesting as affording a notion of Carlyle's own thinking at this early period. He notes that Tieck's first work was full of "a gloomy and tragic spirit, the image of a high, passionate mind, scorning the base and false, rather than accomplishing the good and true." Later he finds that light has been let in to this morbid and gloomy consciousness, where, he says, so many "not otherwise ungifted minds at length painfully content themselves, where our own noble and hapless Byron perished from among us at the instant when his deliverance was at hand." This estimate of Byron is of very marked interest to any who have loved the power and poetic possibilities of this remarkable genius.

In the case of Tieck, however, there was no lingering in the dark, for he began to see "that there were things to be believed, as well as things to be denied, things to be loved and forwarded as well as things to be trodden under foot." "The active and positive of goodness," says Carlyle, "was displacing the barren and tormenting negative, and worthy feelings were now to be translated into their only proper language, worthy actions. For Tieck all goodness seems to have concentrated itself into an image of poetic beauty, to the service and defense of which he ever afterward devoted his gifts and his days."

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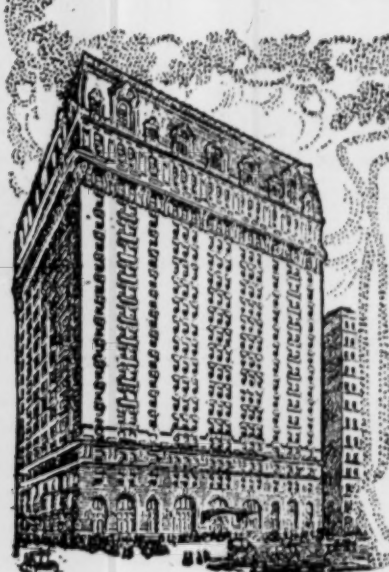
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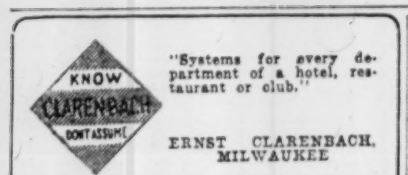
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Certain Objections to Short-Time Method Seen, but Carlyle Wrote Readily and so Enriched Literature

### QUICK WORK NEEDED

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THE writing trade has many branches and as many ways of doing the work as there are branches, with which we doubt whether the unprofessional reader is acquainted. One great division or classification that must be made in this trade is to make two great groups, one of those that have a certain amount of writing to be done that must be finished at certain fixed times, and the second, of those that are not constrained to do their work at a definite time or series of times, but do it as they feel inclined, and then, if they are so fortunate, proceed to see it. Of this last category are novelists, essayists in some measure and, of course, those who write works on history, theology, belles-lettres, the sciences and all those subjects that cannot be glanced at hastily, much less treated hastily. But it is with the first division that we speak today, of those whose literary work must be finished and presented from week to week or day to day, that is to say, of those whose profession is that of journalism.

We can take but a glimpse at journalism, but one thing must be plain to every one, namely, that whether for good or ill the journalist that is not a ready writer is no journalist at all. He must say today what he has to say or he must defer it to some Walhalla in the future, where editors cease from troubling and the readers are at rest. This is true of the editorial writer, of the news writer, of the reporter, of the space writer and of the "feature" writer, though this last is given more leeway. With this exception, the men and women that write for newspapers must write, the more intelligibly the better, and they must do it with a good deal of reliance on their own powers; they cannot pause, like Pater, for days and weeks to polish a sentence or to put a final on a phrase; they must proceed forthwith to fructify—the process wait. We know well the defects and doubtful excellences of ready writing that is such and nothing more and we are fully aware that the ready writer is

sometimes by no means a ready thinker and leaves a trail of paper and ink behind him that is interminable oftentimes, yet remember, reader, one thing, the ready writer has to make a living and his magnificent income cannot be earned unless he supplies a demand. If he does not always do it well it is his fault and also that of his readers.

Carlyle in his review on the "Historic Parliamentaire" by Buchez and Roux, says, "Call a book diffuse and you call it in all senses bad; the writer could not find the right word to say, and so said many more or less wrong ones; did not hit the nail on the head, only smote and bungled about it and about it." Every word of this is wisdom Doric and otherwise, we agree with it and wish that it could be framed and hung in a conspicuous place in the workrooms of writers; could every writer remember it and practise it, a great improvement would manifest itself in letters. Effect this improvement, let this new sun shine over the world of printers' ink, effect any reform you pleased, there would yet remain the question of the writer's income, and he is paid by the inch, not by candle power. Doubtless, feeling capable of a clean, sweet little illumination quite his own, he would personally prefer to be paid according to a coruscation standard and not as though his jangled prose were so many yards of beveled glass.

It annoys genius to have a tape measure run around its loftiest flights. With this feeling the editors probably have more sympathy than has been supposed; editors have human instincts, but then, too, they have certain onerous duties, one of which is to make the newspaper pay and it does not pay unless the readers get what they want, or such at least is a common opinion. The readers have the idea that bulk means something, they proceed to make a bulk-standard and the editor usually accepts it, which accounts for his ordering a couple of feet of essay of Mr. Smith and a yard of sociology from Mr. Brown. This accounts for some of the ready writing that one sees in the newspapers, no doubt; it opens a welcome avenue to the type of workman described in the Chicago Tribune as the "slush writer." The dreadful skill of this phraseology needs no gloss, but after all, reader, you and ourselves, that are guardians of a style that combines the richness of Jeremy Taylor with the accuracy of John Locke, must remember that the slush would never have been paid for had there not

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THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

### TEACHERS CHANGE SCHOOL STUDIES

PITTSBURGH—The corps of Pittsburgh teachers who have been working upon new courses of study for the public schools this coming year have submitted reports on their work to S. L. Heeter, superintendent of schools.

Algebra has been eliminated altogether, and it will no longer be one of the requirements in the entrance examination for high school. The superintendent said there would be less formal grammar taught in the lower grades this coming year. This study will be taken up in the seventh and eighth grades. The grades will be divided into two classes, A and B, making two promotions a year, one in February and the other in June.

### SALMON PACK SHOWS INCREASE

TACOMA, Wash.—Information forwarded from the north is that the first of the Alaska salmon fleet has sailed for Pacific coast ports and the pack has exceeded that of 1911 by 626,000 cases. The vanguard of the cannery ships are looked for on Puget Sound, at Astoria and San Francisco, about the last of August.

The amount to be transported by the fleet is said to be 1,342,000 cases, while last year the pack aggregated 716,000 cases. It is said that several of the individual packers have catches in excess of 40,000 cases.

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The Premier Hotel.  
Opened in 1910.  
Cost \$1,500,000.

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Club Breakfasts from 35 to 50 cents, a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent noonday luncheon.

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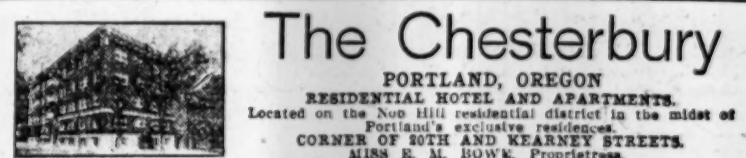
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This magnificent hotel offers to its guests every known facility for safety, comfort and recreation, combining the pleasures of sea and shore and country under best conditions.  
Superb views, safe surf bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, golfing, etc.  
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AN IDEAL PLACE FOR A SUMMER VACATION.  
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An Apartment Hotel in the best residential part of Brookline. Transients will be cared for during summer season. Rooms single or en suite. Superior dining room service.  
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ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS  
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Splendid bathing, tennis, garage, beautiful surroundings, seashore, country. Special rates for June. J. H. MacLEOD, Manager.

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In the Most Delightful Part of the White Mountains  
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Under new management, excellent board, large, cool rooms, broad piazzas, good bathing facilities, ideal place to spend the summer; rates reasonable. Tel. 600-K, Winthrop.

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EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFES  
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.  
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Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.  
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**WHAT THE SHEARS SAY**  
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Stranger (to Washington guide)—Are they blasting rocks near the Capitol?  
Guide—No, sir; the noise you hear is the bursting of presidential booms.—New York Sun.  
PREFERS A BIG NOISE  
"This neighborhood seems a bit noisy."  
"Yes, the only time it's quiet here is when the elevated train goes by and drowns the noise!"—Puck.  
CLOSED SHOPS DESIRED  
"We are very sorry," said the trust, as it forced a competitor out of business. "We have nothing against you personally. It is merely a matter of business. We are firm believers in the closed shop."—Puck.  
THEY MADE IT PAY  
"Columbus discovered America," reported the youthful student. "Yes, my boy," replied the parent, "Columbus discovered America. But it took a few men like your father to put the discovery on a big paying basis."—Washington Star.  
ONLY BURNS SHE KNEW  
"Do you admire Burns' poems?" asked the young man with the serious face. "Pardon me for correcting you," answered the stylish miss, "but Mr. Burns isn't a poetry writer. He's the famous author of detective stories."—Washington Star.

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ISLES OF SHOALS  
OFF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.  
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An island ten miles at sea away from the hectic heat of the city.  
Boating, fishing, sailing, motor boating, bathing and fishing.  
Rates \$5 to \$4 per day; \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for information and booklet.

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ON BUZZARDS BAY  
Under new management. Renovated and refurnished.  
ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S MOST EXCLUSIVE SUMMER RESORTS  
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A new up-to-date house in a quiet, beautiful open country 44 miles from Boston. Excellent location among the hills. Pure water, plenty of good, wholesome food right off the farm; a beautiful place for rest, recreation or study. All spots in season. Booklet.  
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European, 75c to \$2.50  
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Central—Quiet—Homelike—Cozy  
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Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room  
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America's Convention and Carnival City  
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Finest All-Year Hotel in the South  
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City.  
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.  
A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.  
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Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea  
Special Dishes and Luncheons for Private Parties  
Served Upon Short Notice  
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Unique Sea Food Cuisine.  
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Combination Breakfasts...25c  
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Special Sunday Dinners  
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A LA CARTE SERVICE

**Broiled Live Chicken LOBSTER French Fried Potatoes and Toast 50c**  
Sea Food of All Kinds  
Automobile and Tourist Parties Accommodated  
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM  
The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 850 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European plan.  
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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
**Arlington Hotel** Santa Barbara California  
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel  
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage  
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE  
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is now serving high-class HOME COOKING  
In addition to its famous Italian Spaghetti, Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner. Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service.  
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SAN FRANCISCO  
Absolutely Fireproof  
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to theatres and stores.  
Most excellent service and cuisine.  
Write for booklet and all desired information.  
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FRENCH RESTAURANT  
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Room...  
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Luncheon, 11 to 3.  
Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

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Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address L. S. M., or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

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Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch  
**GRAPE ARBOR CAFE**  
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Music at Lunch, Dinner and After Theater.  
A Seven-piece Orchestra.  
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PAR EXCELLENCE  
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Massachusetts Bon Bons

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**MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON**  
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Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address L. S. M., or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

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San Francisco, Cal.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

**RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GIVEN RAISE**  
QUEBEC—The management of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company has granted an increase of pay to its street car conductors and motormen. Employees with eight years' service to their credit will receive one cent increase, or hour, and those in the service of the company 12 years two cents per hour.

**COAST FLORISTS PLAN SHOW**  
SAN FRANCISCO—In preparation for the annual fall flower show to be held at the Fairmont on Oct. 23 to 26, inclusive, a meeting of the Pacific Coast Horticultural Society was held a few days ago. Several cups and other trophies have been donated, and in conjunction with the liberal prizes which the society offers for the best displays of cut flowers and plants, they will be the means of awakening a keen rivalry among the professional growers and owners of large private gardens and conservatories on the peninsula and across the bay.

**PLANNING TO BUILD SEVEN PIERS**  
SAN FRANCISCO—The North Central Improvement Association has been informed by the board of state harbor commissioners that its engineering department is preparing plans and specifications for the construction of seven piers to be located in the vicinity of Mason, Powell and Stockton streets, and also for six new ferry slips.

**INTERURBAN CONTRACTS ARE LET**  
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contracts for the construction of an electric trolley line connecting this city with Trenton and establishing a new short line between New York and Philadelphia have been let to a Newark construction firm.

**EIGHTY RICE CONTRACTS MADE**  
CROWLEY, La.—Will Heinen, one of the local representatives for the Southern Rice Growers Association, has reported 80 contracts with farmers for the sale of their rice through the association.

**TO SPEND \$75,000 ON STREETS**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—At a recent session of the city council, street improvements which will cost \$75,000 were approved. During the last year 20 miles of street paving, costing more than \$500,000 has been laid in this city.

**RICE CROP TO BE LARGE**  
OROVILLE, Cal.—The department of agriculture has a force of men at work on the ground for rice experimental gardens at Richvale, near Oroville. There are 1000 acres of privately owned lands in rice around Richvale from which a bumper crop is predicted. Harvesting will begin about Oct. 1, a month earlier than last year.

**FLOWER SHOW PLANS MADE**  
CLEVELAND—Final plans for the flower and fruit exhibition in the Sweetland building, Sept. 4, have been perfected. The exhibition will open Sept. 4 at 8 o'clock in the evening. One of the finest assortments of plants and flowers ever seen in Cleveland will be beautifully arranged in the building.

**NEW NOTES IN CIRCULATION**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Eight million dollars' worth of the new \$5 Dominion notes have been issued by the federal treasury. The demand has increased somewhat owing to the commencement of the crop moving period.

**FINDLAY BLUE LODGE HOME**  
FINDLAY, O.—The first Masonic lodge in Findlay was instituted Oct. 22, 1852—more than a half century ago. The first place of meeting was in Jonathan Parker's carpenter shop, a two-story frame building which stood in the rear of what is now the Patterson block.



THE  
CHRISTIAN  
SCIENCE  
MONITOR,

A  
Daily Paper  
for  
the Home

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Intelligent Readers as a Good  
Newspaper Has to Be Reli-  
able, Clean, Independent

AS it is the duty of the press to give the FACTS in the world's daily events of importance and real interest, the degree of authenticity its news reports carry marks the amount of dependence that can be placed upon what it prints and wins for it, in public estimation, the important reputation for a daily journal of RELIABILITY. Having earned its place in public confidence for reliability, an equally important quality toward making a good newspaper is wholesomeness. Every intelligent reader knows that much of what is called news, making up a large portion of the news columns of the public prints of today, could hardly come under the head of CLEAN NEWS, judged by the standard of news which appeals to thinking and refined readers. But confining cleanliness and reliability to the news columns alone is only half the battle. Every newspaper in its aim to measure up to the standard of a good newspaper needs to keep its advertising columns just as clean, honest and reliable as what it prints in the way of news. Clean, honest and reliable news and clean, honest and reliable advertising complete the circle of wholesomeness and dependability required of a genuinely good newspaper. The next and final step a newspaper requires to take to fix its place as a good newspaper is an independent, clear-cut and sincere editorial attitude on the big and important public matters and on measures and men affecting the common good. It avoids the shoals of partizanship, steers clear of the rocks of vindictive or caustic utterance and always aims to find and point the way which leads to a safe and sure harbor in national or international life as it affects the individual alone, or the collective group.

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That the

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is because it follows the course set forth above which every representative of the press is required to follow in order to qualify as a good newspaper. Because it is working along these lines, the big reading public is taking the Monitor at its word and is finding that the confidence it has in this newspaper's reliability, cleanliness and independence is well and rightly placed.

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everywhere the English language is spoken of the Monitor's real newspaper worth and universal opinion of its right to its place in the ranks of the daily press

## As a Genuinely Good Newspaper



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1912

# Marked Advancement Made of Late in Lighthouse Operation

Starting With Fire of Wood or Coal on Top of Shaft, Methods Have Progressed to Oil and Electricity

## POWER MULTIPLIED

Improvements in the lighthouse service may impress the average individual less than advancement in many other ways touching him more intimately, but upon inquiry it is found to have been great in recent years, especially with regard to effectiveness of the lights themselves. Mariners now are interested in the lights which the American government is to place at the entrances to the Panama canal, which are expected to surpass at least most of those now in commission. The accompanying special article deals with progress in operating these beacons of the sea.

It was growing dark. In the distance across the bay lights came flashing at longer or briefer intervals. One-one! One-four-three! One-one-two! Like telegraphic dots and dashes made luminant and extinguished the flashes appeared and disappeared in different directions. Somewhat removed from the other lights a more yellowish glare leaps suddenly into view for the space of half a minute when apparently it goes out only to repeat its performance.

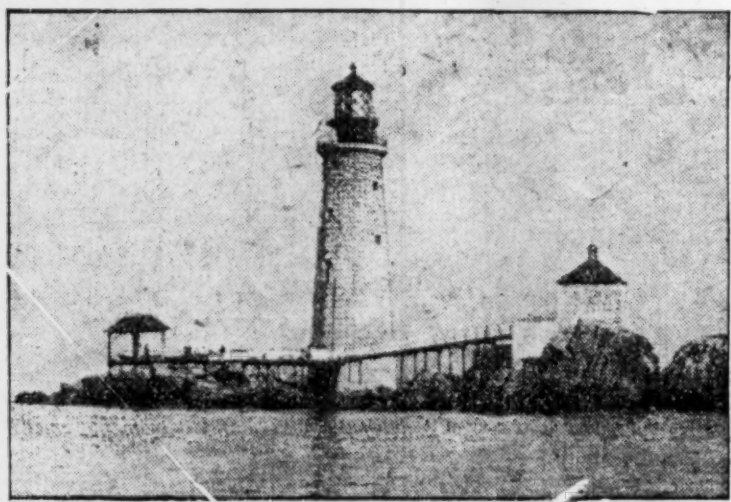
Looked at from the shore the flashes convey to the observers that the New England lighthouses, with hundreds of others along the Atlantic coast are now, with the coming of night, entering upon their tasks of guiding mariners to their destinations. But the meaning of the shorter and longer flashes, the variation in color and relative position, these matters are only for those piloting their vessels to safe anchorage up and down the coast or across the ocean.

The department of commerce and labor, which has jurisdiction over the United States lighthouse service, furnishes to each lighthouse district copies of a book of directions covering the respective district. "List of buoys and other aids to navigation, coast of Massachusetts," reads the volume which governs the second lighthouse district, the Bay State coast. All told, including the American possessions in the West Indies, there are nine lighthouse districts on the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

## Lights and Marks

Charged, as it is, with a task so consequential, the lighthouse from the earliest

## BOSTON HARBOR ENTRANCE SIGNAL



Boston light, oldest in the United States, built in 1715, but still doing good service

time has inspired poets and prose writers. But, isolated as are these beacon structures along the sea, little that has to do with the actual operation of the lighthouse reaches the public. Realizing the importance of being ever vigilant, knowing how captains of ships from every clime depend upon their charts by day and coast lights by night, the lighthouse keeper maintains the flare aloft and sees to it that nothing interferes with the essential mechanism.

It is a fact that visitors are permitted at lighthouses during the daytime, and this applies equally to the land structures as well as those built on some rock in the ocean. But when dusk sets in all strangers must leave. Then the lighthouse keeper must be about his real business.

The coast of Massachusetts offers an excellent opportunity for the study of a branch of the United States service which is invaluable to the welfare of sea travelers and for the safeguarding of cargoes. It must be recalled, too, that other lights besides those flashed from lighthouses are the mariner's guide as he goes up and down the Atlantic. The aids of navigation at night includes also whistling buoys. In addition to the lighthouses proper there are light vessels and other floating lights, the functions of which are indicated in the government's book of instruction.

Two lighthouses typical of the best now in use are the Boston light and the Cape Cod light station. The latter is the famous Highland light, located on the eastern shore, near the tip of the cape, where the northward steamer turns gradually westward as it passes the lighthouse a dozen miles or so from land.

The feature which the visitor to a lighthouse is obliged to inspect from a distance when the light and lens are in cooperative service, the flame itself, nat-

urally causes curiosity. How does it work, what is the illuminant, why is the light able to carry so far? are some of the inquiries in the premises. In the matter of the Highland light, this is termed, according to the government record, a "first-order white, incandescent oil vapor light, flashing every five seconds, visible about 20 miles."

The optical apparatus in a lighthouse is necessarily the chief means for making the light serviceable. There is an interesting history attached to the lens making of earlier days. France still leads in this respect. As fixed lights are becoming fewer and flash lights are increasing, new apparatus has to be employed which requires great skill to construct.

The keeper of Highland light has a less strenuous task to perform than his fellow worker at Boston light, from the standpoint of lamp tending. In the former case there is an incandescent mantle, somewhat like an ordinary mantle, only larger. The oil used is turned into a vapor and operates automatically. As for Boston light, here the wick system is in operation; or rather there are three wicks, one within the other, and the oil is used exactly as if it were a lamp on the family table.

Having viewed the strong light from a

## Shaft Planted on Rock Submerged at High Tide Splits Many Big Waves



MINOTS LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE

distance of say a dozen miles, one is more than surprised to learn how comparatively small is the flame that furnishes the penetrating power. The lens, therefore, is the auxiliary instrument that makes the lighthouse useful. The effective condensation in flashing lights is very much greater than in fixed lights, thus enabling higher intensities to be obtained by the use of flashing than by fixed apparatus.

A first-order light costs sometimes more than \$10,000. Great care is exercised to prevent wear and tear. At many lighthouses the lenses are shielded in the day time, otherwise it would attract the glare of the sun to its decided detriment, and in other ways be exposed unnecessarily to the elements.

In respect to lighthouse illuminants,

## ONE OF COAST'S FAMOUS BEACONS



Highland light, situated on the outside of Cape Cod, near the tip of the long projection

the earliest form was a fire of coal or wood set in a brazier or grate erected on top of the lighthouse tower. The Eddystone lighthouse was the first to use a chandelier, holding 24 tallow candles, each of which weighed two fifths of a pound and emitted a light of 2.8 candle power. The aggregate illuminating power was equal to 67.2 candles, and the consumption at the rate of 3.4 pounds per hour.

At the present time, when electricity is becoming a valuable factor in lighthouse illumination, it is interesting to hear that oil lamps with flat wicks first went into use in 1763. Spent oil, costing considerable money, was first used. Olive oil, lard oil and coconut oil came later. The introduction of mineral oil came around 1868, when a burner was devised which successfully consumed hydro-carbon oil. Today petroleum is the fuel wherever oil is used in lighthouses.

Incandescent lighting, with high-flash mineral oil, was first introduced in the French lighthouse service in 1808. The principle consists in injecting the liquid petroleum in the form of spray, mixed with air, into a vaporizer heated by the mantle flame, or by a subsidiary heating burner.

The candle power of apparatus in which ordinary multiple wick burners were formerly employed is increased by over 300 per cent by the substitution of incandescent oil burners. The size of an incandescent mantle varies from about 1 1/4 inches in diameter to about 3 inches.

The Eddystone light is given as an example of economy where the incandescent mantle supercedes the wick. Formerly the six-wick burner consumed 2500 gallons of oil per year, giving a total intensity of 79,250 candles. The intensity of the incandescent light is 292,400 candles, while the consumption of oil has been halved.

When it comes to electricity as a means of illumination in lighthouses, the most conspicuous example in the western world is the Navesink light, at the entrance to New York bay. The single flash of the Navesink light has the almost incredible intensity of 60,000,000 candles. The first installation of electric light for lighthouse purposes occurred in England in 1858. But this early attempt was largely experimental. The earliest of the permanent installations is that at Souter Point, which was illuminated in 1871. There are at present five important electrically illuminated lighthouses in the United Kingdom.

## Boston Lighthouses

Boston light is what is called a second-order white light, burning an oil lamp, revolving and shining every 30 seconds. It is visible about 16 miles. It was built in 1715 and is undoubtedly the oldest light in the United States, if not in America. Located on the island of Little Brewster, at the entrance to Boston harbor, it is still enough isolated to

Wonderful Increase in Efficiency Due to Mantles While Oil Consumption Is Halved

## LENSE COSTS \$10,000

make the experience of the keeper one of comparative solitude.

There are many lighthouses which are much more difficult of approach than Boston light. In some instances and under certain conditions the keepers are entirely cut off from the outside world. The question of supplies is one which sometimes gives the authorities considerable concern. As for the means of sustenance for keeper and family these are provided by the keeper himself, while the government employs tenders to take fuel and other essentials to the lights, as well as to serve the keeper when such is necessary.

The Minot's ledge lighthouse, situated on a rock which is submerged at high tide, and of impressive history, is what is termed a second-order white incandescent oil vapor light, flashing "1-4-3" every few seconds, which is visible about 15 miles. It is located at the entrance to Boston bay, a few miles farther out than Boston light.

The lighthouses of America, and especially those of the Atlantic coast, are bound to become of more interest to all the seafaring nations as the day for the completion of the Panama canal draws near. The American government will erect at the approaches to the canal lighthouses which unquestionably will challenge the best of those now in existence. But sentiment is not to be discarded even in so matter of fact a domain as lighthouses. The old Boston light, with all the maritime associations that the name inspires, will no doubt for many years continue to be a maritime guide, even as in its early days it was the "first beacon light in America."

## CUTTING PINE BY BILLION FEET

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The American Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber manufacturing establishments in the United States, is building another 75 miles of logging railroad on its vast tract of virgin white pine in the Zuni mountains.

The timber has been cut at the rate of 50,000,000 feet a year and there is approximately 1,500,000,000 feet of timber still to be cut, enough to keep the mills running for 30 years. L. H. Inglee, superintendent of railroad and logging operations, is in charge of the work, employing many Navajo Indians.

## SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT BILL IN INDIANAPOLIS \$250,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In order to afford more accommodations and greater comfort and convenience for the school children of the city, the Indianapolis board of school commissioners is spending about \$250,000 this year in erecting new school buildings and in building ad-

ditions to and improving old buildings, says the News.

Among the projects under way are a 10-room and assembly hall building, an addition providing four regular school rooms and two outdoor classrooms, and a new \$16,000 building exclusively for colored children. A new building at school No. 51 will be ready for occupancy about February. This will cost, approximately, \$100,000.

New heating plants are to be installed at school No. 15, and in school No. 16. These will cost about \$17,000 and \$14,000 respectively. About \$2000 will be spent at the manual training high school for new electrical equipment.

Other improvements include repairs in various buildings costing from \$300 to \$15,000.

For some years the school board has issued \$75,000 worth of bonds annually for the erection of new buildings and additions to old ones. This year, John E. Cleland, business director of schools, under whose direction the construction work is conducted, says he believes a bond issue will not be necessary.

## CHESAPEAKE FIRM TO BUILD BOATS

BALTIMORE—Plans have been prepared by the Chesapeake Steamship Company, of which R. Key Compton is president, for two fast freight and passenger steamers for the Richmond route by way of York river.

They are to be of the type of the City of Norfolk and City of Baltimore, on the Norfolk route, but of lesser size. It is said that the vessels will be constructed by the Maryland Steel Company, which built the two for the Norfolk line.

The intention of the company is to give quicker service on the York river route to Richmond. The new steamers are to be fitted up in the latest style for the accommodation of all classes of passengers.

## MOOSE FORM AUXILIARY

KANSAS CITY—The annual convention of the Loyal Order of Moose ended Friday night. A resolution was passed authorizing a woman's auxiliary to the order, to be known as the Ladies Circle of the Loyal Order of Moose. The new branch will be opened to wives and daughters of members.

## NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES GIVE TRIPS TO COUNTRY TO WHOLE FAMILIES

Cambridge, and Ruggles Street Institutions Carry on Much Appreciated Summer Work on Farm

## SMALL RATES PAID

LONG-BOUGHT-FOR POND has a delightful sound, and dozens of young people, mothers and babies are discovering this summer that it is likewise a delightful place. Located in Westford, Mass., near a spicy pine grove, it is the camping ground of two neighborhood houses, the Cambridge and the Ruggles street. It was opened as a camp the first of July, and after the regular season closes in September the place will continue to be used through the autumn, winter and spring for week-end parties and perhaps for a special party during the holiday season.

The campers have the use of a 13-room farmhouse, two tents, a bathhouse, a barn and 20 acres of land. There is a fine bathing beach, and also a wading beach for the little folks. The girls never tire of the water, and several who have had experience in other places in previous summers have this year made such progress in learning to swim that they can claim now that they really know how.

## Berries Grow There

Beside boating and swimming, the campers have merry times berrying, and to many of them this is altogether a novel experience. At other times they hire a horse and carryall and go for a long drive through the country. They enjoy these rides thoroughly and often are eager to have their pictures taken while seated in the carriage. In this connection Miss Adeline Moffat of 138 New-

bury street, Boston, says that it is hoped some generous person or persons will donate to the camp a horse and carriage so that the campers may be able to go driving oftener. Gifts of tennis rackets, snowshoes, and anything else that can be used in games and sports also will be most acceptable. Any one having a gift to make may communicate with Miss Moffat.

During July the Ruggles street house sent three parties for 10 days each. First the boys went, then the girls, then the mothers and small children. Each party had 16 members. This month the camp is being used by members of the Cambridge house. In September the Ruggles street house will send a party of young men, and some of the fathers will go for over Labor day. Thus it will be seen that provision is made for people of all ages.

The appreciation of the people for this opportunity to get into the country was shown by some of the mothers in a practical way at the beginning of the season. When the question of expenses was brought up for discussion the mothers insisted that the sum which the directors proposed should be charged each visitor was too low and asked to have it raised to 85 apiece. So that rate was finally decided upon, the only exception being that children under five were to be charged \$2. This sum in each case was to cover a 10 day period and included carfare.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the experiment is that all the work is done by the campers. A regular schedule has been followed by each party and no one has found his or her share burdensome. In fact, it is a revelation to see how much the campers enjoy what ever falls to their lot, even the scrubbing of floors seeming to possess new charms. For the preparation of meals the campers have been thoroughly trained by the courses in camp cooking which they took at the clubhouse during the winter and spring, and they understand now why emphasis was placed on this particular phase of class work.

## City Work Goes On

It must not be imagined that because these neighborhood houses have a camp that they have stopped city activities for the summer. This is by no means true. Extra workers from various colleges are helping at camp, and in the city the regular workers are busy with outings, athletics, garden and playground work. An especially interesting feature of the Ruggles-street house summer program is that of "open house" nights, which come every Wednesday and Friday. On Wednesday nights the fathers and mothers of the neighborhood gather in the back yard, which has been transformed into a picturesque garden and have a social time with music, singing and refreshments to add

## RAILROADS URGE SHIPPERS TO AVERT A CAR SHORTAGE

NEW YORK—In order to forestall a threatening freight car shortage such as existed in October, 1907, just before the panic, the Pennsylvania railroad is urging its freight shippers to impress upon shippers the advisability of promptly loading and unloading cars.

According to an official statement issued by the railroad, says the New York Sun, the quantity of freight being handled at present is so large that the cooperation of the road's patrons is necessary to preclude serious congestion in the fall when the heavy crop movement sets in. The Pennsylvania advises shippers to have freight ready for loading when the cars are shunted on to their

sidings and to aid in the general scheme of relief by loading each car as nearly to capacity as practicable.

W. A. Garrett, chairman of the Association of Western Railways, in a recent appeal to industrial traffic managers and commercial organizations concurs in the Pennsylvania's prophecy of a heavy fall season. In part he says:

"Conditions that are likely to cause a heavy demand for and a rapid reduction in the supply of cars exist. The amount of traffic handled varies greatly in different parts of the year. For about four months, beginning around Oct. 1, there are apt to be shortages. This is owing chiefly to the fact that that is the season of heaviest crop movement. The crop prospects in the West this year are unusually good. That helps to make the prospect of car shortage unusually strong.

If the bad situation now threatening is to be averted, the managers of the railroads must have the hearty support and cooperation of shippers and consignees.

Shippers can help greatly by loading all cars to as near their capacity as practicable. The more freight that is loaded in each of the fewer cars will be required to move all the freight. There has been a great deal of talk in recent years about the need for better cooperation between railways and shippers. Here is a matter regarding which they can heartily and energetically cooperate to the very great gain of both.

## DEBT OF CANADA CUT \$20,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—Estimates that the revenue of Canada in the present fiscal year will reach the grand total of \$160,000,000 are justified in the financial statement up to the end of July, which has just been completed. The revenue for the four months reached the record amount of \$52,457,317, an increase of \$12,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. In July the aggregate receipts were \$14,619,207, an increase of \$3,000,000.

The principal sources of revenue in the first third of the year were: Customs, \$36,649,374; excise, \$6,520,620; postoffice, \$3,000,000; public works, \$4,433,829; miscellaneous, \$4,853,293.

The expenditure on consolidated revenue in the four months was \$28,308,071, an increase of \$5,000,000, while on capital account the outlay was \$3,807,350, a decrease of \$800,000. Since the commencement of the fiscal year the public debt has been decreased by \$20,000,000.

## SAYS INQUIRY WILL BENEFIT SERVICE

NEW YORK—General Appraiser Hay, acting president of the board of general appraisers, an investigation of whose department has been ordered by President Taft, makes the following statement: "I have no doubt the investigation will result in recommendations that will benefit the service and this should be the desire of every public official."



Juvenile campers boating half afloat, half ashore, at Long-sought-for pond



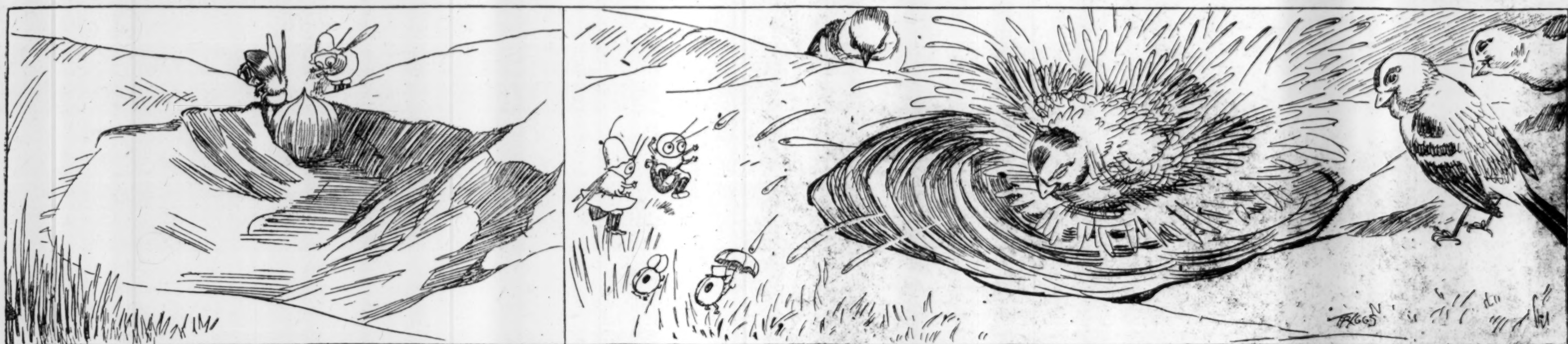
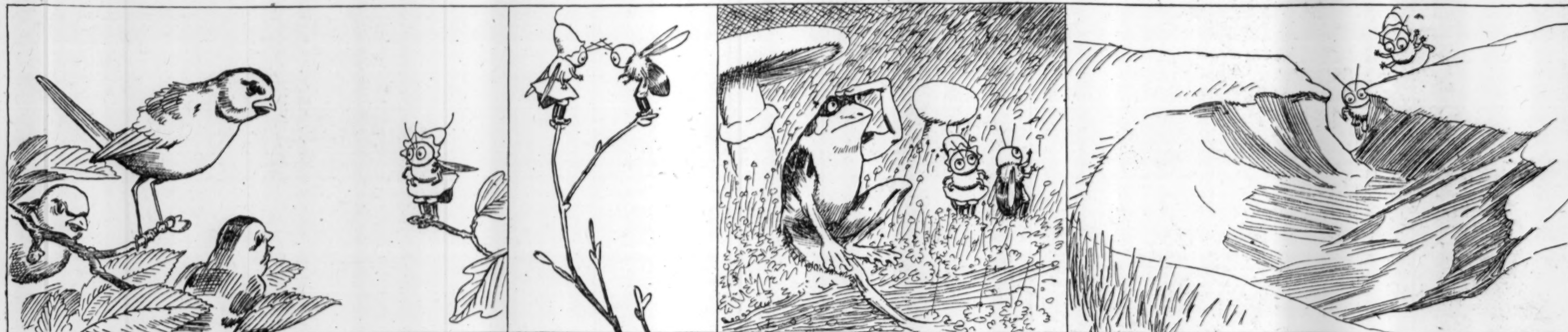
Glimpse of industrial side of camping at Long-sought-for pond



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

"You birds are so dusty," said Sally May Bee. When the birds were complaining up high in a tree. "Perhaps you'd feel better" (she paused in her path) "If you'd all be good children and go take a bath."

"But that's just the trouble," cries blue bird again. "The pools are no good and we never have rain; Those pools are enough a bird's patience to try. For when they're most needed they always go dry."

May hunted up Buzz, and they talked, as bees do— Yes, they do! with their feelers—it's perfectly true! (For wireless receivers are named for antennae. The name which to feelers is given by many.)

The bees flew to Frog, who is wise about weather; He looked at the sky, then they all looked together. "This afternoon's cloudy, with moderate wind, And show'rs late at night," this was what he opined.

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"We'll catch them some rain, then those raggedy birds," Was what the bees thought at Frog's comforting words; "Here's a place in the rock that will make a good tub. Altho' with no stopper they can't take a scrub."

A hickory nut, brought with many a tug Just fitted the gap, making all very snug; So Sally pitched earth, with Buzz packing it down, As bees always do (yes they do!) with his crown.

That night when it rained, just as Froggy had told them, The bathtub was filled, so next morning behold them, Enjoying the joy of the birds in the water, For birds love to bathe, as all good children ought to.

Here again are the Lady Bugs, Mr. and Mrs. And he a good bath very narrowly missed! Now let us remind you it never is hard To keep a nice bird bath in any back yard.

## FUN IN MAKING LITTLE HOUSES

MAKING sand castles, draw bridges, towns, forts, etc., is the pastime of the children who spend their summers at the seaside, but there is lots of fun also in making a miniature garden, house, grounds, etc., in a country place where there is no seashore to play with.

You may make them of paper, paste-board, etc., and color them with paint, or of bark, twigs, moss and other materials gathered from the woods and fields. The latter is far more interesting for boys and girls who are living where they can get things of this sort.

Of course it depends on how ambitious you are as to how large you shall make your miniature estate. A very good way to begin, says the New York Herald, is to get a large box, such as clothing is sent home in—it may be any shape at all—and use this for the foundation of the estate. The box should be shallow and you do not need the lid. Place the box in a corner of the veranda, where it will not be interfered with and where you can work on it.

Before starting to make the country place which is to fit into the box decide on what sort of a place you want it to be. Perhaps you would like a very elegant place with a fine mansion, highly cultivated grounds and flower beds, graveled walks, a fountain arbor and shade trees, or perhaps you would prefer a woodland cabin, with moss covered grounds, thick underbrush, and a little lake for trout fishing and nothing but a little foot path to mark the way through the wilderness, or perhaps, better than all these, you would like an old-fashioned white farmhouse, with an old-fashioned well sweep, an arbor covered with roses at the back door, a red barn filled with cattle, and chickens playing over the front lawn.

Whichever you decide on, you can make the houses and barns and other buildings of small boxes. If the box is not the proper color for your house it is easy to paint it with water color paints or to paste paper over it. Brick paper comes of which to make brick houses, and dark brown wall paper will represent a log cabin house very well. The old farmhouse ought to be painted or papered pure white and have green blinds, which can be represented by green paper.

The cabin should be smaller than the villa and the farmhouse about midway between in size. The best way to make the villa is to select a picture from a paper or magazine showing the style of house you want, and then copy the design on the box which you are using for your house. Do not select a plan with a great many gables. A long and rather low French villa is a good one to copy. It is not necessary to cut out the win-

dows. You may simulate them by pasting cross strips of paper for the large divisions of the panes. The French villa windows should be long ones which open on the terrace.

Paper of different colors can be used to represent the window blinds, verandas and chimneys of all your buildings. If you want to make your house more perfect in detail you can cut roofs of cardboard in the different shapes shown in the pictures which you are copying and put them on top of the boxes. The boxes are used upside down to represent the roofed house.

The lawn of the country estate may be simulated by the soft green moss, which is more velvety than any greensward. Do not put the lawn down until you have finished your house, so that it will keep fresh longer. You can cut away paths from the moss and fill them in with gravel, or you can make the gravel paths of strips of yellow paper laid over the moss. When you cannot get the moss, green blotting paper or tissue paper does very well to represent the lawn.

Summer houses, arbors, etc., can be made of bark, and if you are very ingenious you can also make little pieces of garden furniture of the bark. When you are building a cabin for the woods, instead of papering or painting the box to represent the brown sides of the cabin you can nail strips of bark on and the effect will be very good—much better than the paper. Two slabs of bark can be made to form the roof, tacked on. Bright colored flowers can be made of tissue paper in pink, red and blue, and it is only necessary to twist little pieces of the paper together and fasten them to "wires" which are thrust into a piece of cardboard, so that all the flowers stand up. To make the vines that are to run over the summer house and the villa, long pieces of tissue paper cut in irregular scallops are very good. If you want to make a running rose, fasten a little twisted piece of pink paper among the green vines.

If you are making a barnyard, you can cut animals and chickens from agricultural papers or from advertisements in ordinary magazines and papers. Color and mount these on cardboard, wedging the lower edge of the cardboard into a flat piece that will set on the ground.

## WHAT HE GOT

Some children were telling their father what they got at school. "The oldest got reading, spelling, and definitions." "And what do you get, my little man?" said the father to a rosy-cheeked little fellow. "Oh, I get reading, spelling and spanking."—Children's Friend.

## AUDUBON CLUBS STUDY BIRDS

WHEN Mrs. Russell Sage read in the newspapers of the slaughter of robins in some of the southern states, she gave the National Association of Audubon Societies \$5000 to carry on a work for the protection of birds.

To that gift is due the organization of Junior Audubon clubs in various parts of the country. In New Jersey alone 411 of these classes, with a membership of almost 20,000, have been formed within a year. They have helped to save the robin and have given great impetus to general interest in birds and have served not only to entertain and divert the children but to check cruelty to birds and the destruction that in some places threatened extinction.

The children, too, enlist the sympathy of their parents and other adults in behalf of the birds.

The Audubon Association cooperated with the teachers during the school year so that the children received instruction which they could put into practical use during the summer vacation. The boys and girls belonging to the junior classes wear the Audubon button to remind them of their privileges and duties as members. Their chief and very pleasant duty is to learn all they can about the wild birds and to protect them in every way they can. They have heard talks about the birds and have had colored plates to examine and to copy, so that they should have little difficulty in identifying them when they see them in the open, says the New York Times.

In the early spring many of the junior classes made little bird boxes, which they put in trees or on poles or attached to buildings, for different kinds of birds to keep house in. It was very satisfactory to see how promptly father and mother bird tenants took possession and to watch the snugly housed baby birds that appeared later.

This summer the Junior Audubons are getting better acquainted with their feathered friends, will learn to distinguish the songs of the various birds and find out many things about them to report when the class meetings are resumed in the fall. Those who have been along the seashore and waterways of the country will have tales to tell of the queer shore birds, the plover, the sandpiper and a host of diving, swimming and web-toed birds. Those from the mountains and farms will have reports of entirely different kinds of birds, not only the songsters but predatory birds like the hawk, the owl and even the eagle.

The Juniors are collecting deserted birds' nests now that their owners are through with them, and these will be brought back to the class meetings to

be examined, so that the members may see how different kinds of birds build their homes, the different shapes of the nests and the various materials employed. Some of them are coarsely built of twigs and almost anything that happens to be around, while others are woven neatly of fine grass and hair and softly lined.

## WHY?

WHY are the worlds round? All the worlds are round or nearly round, and if they are not quite round there is a special reason, says the Children's Encyclopedia. The earth, for instance, is not quite round, but bulges a little at the equator, simply because it twists on itself so that it gets a little out of shape. There is something special about roundness, for not only are the worlds round, but a thing like a drop of water tries to make itself as round as it can; and if you get melted lead from a height you get round shot. The reason is that in all these cases you have some force trying to pull all the parts of the world or the drop toward each other. If this be so, the shape which the world or the drop will take will be that particular shape in which everything is as tightly packed as it can be. That shape is the sphere.

## TWO AND ONE

Little Jamie was struggling with the problem: "How many are two and one?" "Well, Jamie," said teacher, "if I give you two blocks and then give you one more, how many blocks will you have?"

"Two and another one," promptly decided Jamie.—Delineator.

## OBSERVATION RACES BY BOYS

The Boy Knights of Pennsylvania are having observation races. An older boy marks off a distance in the woods and is the starter. Then the racers run the course as fast as possible, keeping their eyes open and noting everything possible on the way. Speed counts 50 and observation 50. When the race is finished, each boy writes down the things he has observed: Birds, plants, squirrels, people, anything interesting and unusual.

The Knights of Alabama at a picnic recently played this game in another

## FINE ARITHMETIC

Add to your store of knowledge  
Such learning as you may;  
Let each day find you wiser  
Before it pass away.  
The chain across the river,  
Stretching from brink to brink,  
It was not forged and cast at once,  
But link was put to link.

Subtract from all your service  
The things that mar and spoil;  
Face duties with cheerful heart,  
Without a grumble toll.  
"A merry heart goes all the way,"  
The poet said of old;  
And you may find a wiser truth  
Has never yet been told.

Sweet deeds of love and service  
Still learn to multiply;  
There is so much that you can do,  
If you will only try.  
For little hands small tasks are set  
That men could never do,  
And you may speak so many words  
That helpful are and true.

Divide your time up wisely.  
Within each several day  
There is a time for you to work,  
A time for you to play,  
And if your time is wisely spent  
And portioned out like this,  
Your childhood will be sure to lead  
On to an age of peace. —Selected.

## SMALL COINS

The smallest metal coin is the Portuguese three-reis piece, worth six twenty-fifths of a cent, while the smallest English coin is a Gibraltar piece, the five millesima, worth one-quarter of a cent, says the Minneapolis Tribune. There has been put into use in the Canal Zone a small silver coin worth about one penny, and this is probably the smallest silver piece ever coined.

## TOO MUCH TO PAY FOR A PONY

THE three little children of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hilles had long been promised a pony and had denied themselves many things to put their pennies in the bank for a pony fund. One day Mr. Hilles came home and told his wife that he knew where they could get a good pony, one that the little son of a friend of theirs had outgrown.

"Do you think we should buy it for the children?" he said, consulting his wife. "Yes, indeed; or why not let them buy it for themselves? It would be better for them and better for us."

The children assented eagerly when the question was put to them. Oh, yes, they wanted the pony so much that they could hardly eat or sleep until it arrived, and they had the money to pay for it.

When the pony came Mrs. Hilles sat down and talked with the children.

"Now, you must remember," she admonished them, "that this is your pony and that you are responsible for it. It is not father's pony, nor mother's pony; it is yours and you must take care of it. Father can't take it and mother can't take it without your permission," and more serious talk along the same line.

The youngest member of the family, whose eyes had been growing bigger and mouth drooping as this solemn talk proceeded, at last burst forth, seeing the

responsibilities heaped high upon him: "But you will still be our father and our mother, won't you?" It seemed to him as if the whole face of the universe was about to be changed and it was a little more than he could bear, even with the pony thrown in.—Washington Herald.

## BOY'S RISE

While the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New York were attending the presidential convention in June, the seat of the Governor was filled for ten days by a Senator who began his business life as a newsboy.

When Senator Rob, as he is called, arrived at Castle Garden from Germany, a boy of nine years, with his parents, he knew no English. He entered the public schools of New York city and sold papers during out-of-school hours. He worked his way through grammar and high schools, college and law school, and became a lawyer. He has worked hard for the poor people of the East Side, and has done much toward making laws which will help women and children who work in factories.—Christian Advocate.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## BASTE THE BEAR

THE bear's den is scratched on the ground, and the boy "bear" moves about it on all fours. A rope is around his waist, and the other end of this rope is held by his keeper, who determines that he will shield the bear from all comers. To do this, he carries in the other hand a handkerchief with one of its corners tied in a knot.

"Ready!" cries the bear, as he crawls about in his den. At the word the hunters come and baste him with their knotted handkerchiefs. He may do what he can to save himself, but he must not crawl out of the circle. The keeper tries to drive them off, and if he succeeds in hitting one of them the bear becomes the keeper, and the boy who is hit takes his place in the den.—Children's Encyclopedia.

## "BOOTS WITHOUT SHOES"

Here's something to try at the next party or when several of your friends are gathered round you. Ask them if they have ever been initiated into the "Boots Without Shoes" society. If they have not and they want to join tell them that they must say and do everything exactly as you do. Then tell them: "Say boots without shoes," and as you say this you go through some whimsical motions, which they must imitate. It they say "Boots without shoes," you must tell them they are wrong, and again tell them, "Say boots without shoes," and go through some more motions. It will probably be some time before they discover that what you have been telling them is to say "boots" without "shoes." As soon as they see the point and say "boots" you can declare them initiated.—San Francisco Call.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank books, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## CAMERA CONTEST



Party of children who have been wading in water on the beach at Stamford, Conn.

CHILDREN who live on the seashore or who visit it have enjoyed wading in the water as those in the group pictured today are doing. With the photograph, sent in by Beatrice C. Boucher of Kennebunk Beach, Me., came this description:

"This is a picture of some little friends, taken on the beach at Stamford, Conn. I went down to the water one warm morning and took off my shoes and stockings, and went in wading with them. We walked out to a small reef near the shore, where the water was over our knees, and after we had paddled around and enjoyed ourselves, we went ashore, and I got my camera, again stepped back in the water, and took all their pictures."

Honorable mention: Marianne Garver,

Chillicothe, Mo.; W. M. Maslen, Hartford, Conn.; Maude Beck, Grant, Neb.; Edith Swift, Milton, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest it will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## WHEN YOU ARE MAKING CANDY

NEVER add too much water when you put on your candy to cook, as it must all boil away before it is of the right consistency, which necessarily requires too long cooking and often causes the candy to grain. Use two cups of sugar, one-half cup of water and larger amounts in the same proportion.

Confectioners always use granulated sugar for cooking purposes. Many are under the impression that they cook with what is called confectioners', or XXXX sugar, but the only purpose for which they use this sugar is to roll candy in to dry it.

While you are stirring your candy before it comes to a boil, splash it up on the side of the kettle with a paddle in order to get the grains of undissolved sugar which are clinging to the sides of the kettle down into the boiling candy. Failure to do this often causes your candy to grain. The last thing before it comes to a boil, either splash it up well on the sides or take a damp cloth and wash the sides of the kettle thoroughly to get grain all off. Another method is to put a cover on kettle and let it steam well for a few minutes which washes down the sides even better than you can do yourself, but never cover any candy which contains cream, milk or molasses, as it will boil over.

Save all the wax paper which comes in cookie and cracker boxes nowadays, as you will find it just the kind to use in your candy making. Smooth it out and put away until needed.

Any highly cooked candy such as butterscotch, peanut brittle and taffies will become sticky in warm or damp weather, and the only way to prevent this is to wrap in wax paper or keep in an air-tight receptacle.

Always loosen butterscotch and bar candies from slab or butter before they are perfectly cold, as they will stick very badly if you do not do this.

Save all odds and ends and scraps of candy and you can make them into chocolate caramels. Count it as sugar in measuring out the batch.

If you should have a batch of fon-

dañt go to sugar, it must never be used again for the same purpose as it is more liable to sugar the second time than the first. Use it for fudge or some other candy.

When cutting up caramels use a large butcher knife and cut them with a sliding motion. Do not press the knife directly down on them, as that presses them out of shape. Raise the handle of the knife and cut them by pressing down and forward quickly, with the same motion, and cut them smoothly and evenly. Cut up bar candies with this same motion, and do not allow them to get too cold before cutting or they will break.—Martin Pease, in Mothers' Magazine.

## KNOWING

I used to think I knew I knew,  
But now I must confess,  
The more I know I know I know,  
I know I know the less.  
—Exchange.

## SONG OF WOODS

(Triolets)

The whispering leaves  
Have a secret to tell.  
All nature believes  
The whispering leaves;  
Not a wood-creature gr. eves.  
For they all know too well  
The whispering leaves  
Have a secret to tell.

The brook overheard—  
The secret is sped!  
'T was only a word  
The brook overheard;  
Yet the wind has averred,  
And the chickadee said;  
The brook overheard—  
The secret is sped!

That sly little brook  
Has been chuckling all day!  
He's a regular crook,  
That sly little brook,  
And the willow-trees look  
Very grumpy, and say,  
"That sly little brook  
I've been chuckling all day!"  
—Howard Bennett in St. Nicholas.

## BAGS FOR BOOKS OF STUDENTS

ONE of the first things necessary for the child, in these days of home study is a bag for the books. These bags may be of oilcloth, canvas, art bur-lap or heavy linen and should always be made with a gusset. It adds greatly to the appearance if a piece of pasteboard is slipped between the lining and out-side of the bag to keep it in shape, this oblong cardboard being the same shape and size as the bag. For the very small children nothing could be prettier than to decorate the bag with a quaint border showing boys and girls going to school, says the Pictorial Review. This border may be done in cross-stitch on a coarse art canvas. The child's name and address should be written and embroidered in outline stitch on the lining of his bag.

A girl can make a pretty and convenient book strap by embroidering her monogram on a strong, canvas strap which is lined and neatly stitched at the edges. A narrower and shorter band is

made to slip on for a handle, and the buckle from an old belt is used.

For the older girls, who prefer to use bags for their books, there are all sorts of chances for originality; but the plainer and more craftsman-like bags will be more suitable and up-to-date than the fancy ones. If the class colors are artistic, they may be employed in the monogram or design which is stenciled or embroidered on the bag.

The pennant bag is not for daily use nor for books; but the idea could be used for special occasions, such as picnics, high school ball games, athletic meets, etc. It would be a very cute bag for use by the girls of the high school basketball team, and in it could be stored the various little toilet articles needed after a strenuous game—brush and comb, towel, etc.

Two pennants are sewed together to form the bag and the strap should be made of felt or ribbon to match the pennants. This should be long enough to slip diagonally over the shoulder.

## DISTANCE GAUGE

Most boys and girls have a watch nowadays, and it is a very interesting occupation for the country to measure distances by means of sound. Sound travels at the rate of about 1142 feet in a second, which is equal to about a mile in 4½ seconds, or 13 miles a minute. If, then, we have a watch with a second hand, and we can see the cause of a sound, we can measure how far it is from where we are standing to the place where the sound first arose.

If we are near a place where artillery practise firing their guns, we shall be able to measure the distance of the guns from where we happen to be by noticing the puff of the smoke, which indicates that the gun has been fired, and then watching the second hand of our watch and seeing how many seconds pass before we hear the report of the guns.

Many other sounds will enable us to measure distances in the same way, says the Children's Magazine. If we are on a broad river in a rowing boat on a dark night, we can, by striking the water with the flat of the oar and listening for the echo from the bank; judge roughly of our distance from shore. We can also tell which bank we are nearer to, for the nearer bank will send back the echo first.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

28. Jones arrived at the inn to arrange lunch for his party. "How many of you are there?" asked the innkeeper. "Well, we represent father, mother, uncle, aunt, sister, brother, nephew, niece and two cousins." What was the fewest number that could be in the party?

Answer to Little Problem No. 27—Yes, Joan had enough money. If they had \$45 between them, and Joan had \$10.50 more than Janet, Joan had had \$5.25 more than half of \$45, and Janet \$3.75 less than half. Thus Joan had \$27.75, and Janet had \$17.25.

## COUNTING CRACKS

When I go on an errand,  
I always think it fun,  
To step on all the sidewalk cracks  
Or else to step on none.

The corner store is three blocks down,  
And sometimes all the way  
I step on every single crack  
Each time I go that day.

Another time it's keep off cracks,  
And then I play for fun,  
I'll fall right through to China  
If I but step on one.

When I go on an errand  
It makes it more like play  
To keep on cracks or keep off cracks  
And shorten up the way.

But today I had a penny,  
And I went clear down and back,  
And never thought a single thing  
About a step or crack.

—New York Sun.

## TINY BOW

To make a little bow that will shoot a tiny arrow a considerable distance, we want only an elastic band and a piece of flat wood. We bore a round hole in the middle of the wood. Over the board, lengthwise, we slip the elastic band and the bow is quite ready for use, says the Children's Magazine. For arrows we can take used matches, fitting these to the elastic band, which we pull out like a stretched string, and point the match through the round hole in the wood. Directly we let the band go, the match will dart away and fall a considerable distance from us. With a little practise we shall be able to hit a target. Of course, the longer and wider and stronger the elastic band that we can obtain, the larger can our bow be, and the longer the arrows that we fire. If there is any difficulty in getting an ordinary elastic band such as is used in offices, we can take a piece of strong draper's elastic. This will serve almost as well. In putting the band on the wood, see that it is a little to one side, so that it does not cover the round hole; otherwise the arrow will not pass through freely.

## HE WAS POLITE

The little boy was sitting in the midst of the large family circle at the lunch-table. Opposite him was his young lady cousin, who mingled with her affection for him an earnest desire to set his infant feet in the paths of knowledge. Just now, in her intense way, she was trying to teach him how to divide an orange into quarters.

Again and again she led up to the point that she wished him to think out, and, as often, he failed to follow. As she leaned forward, wholly absorbed in her desire to make the idea clear to him, she asked once more, "But how would you get a quarter of an orange?"

The boy, blissfully unconscious, replied with a beaming look, "I would say please."—Youths' Companion.

## JUJUBE PASTE

Take two cupfuls sugar, one-quarter pound gum arabic, one pint of water. Flavor with essence of lemon. Let mixture stand until gum arabic is dissolved in warm place on back of stove, then place over fire and let cook till thick; try in cold water; should be limber and bend when cold; pour in buttered pans one-eighth inch thick; when cool roll up in a scroll.—Washington Herald.

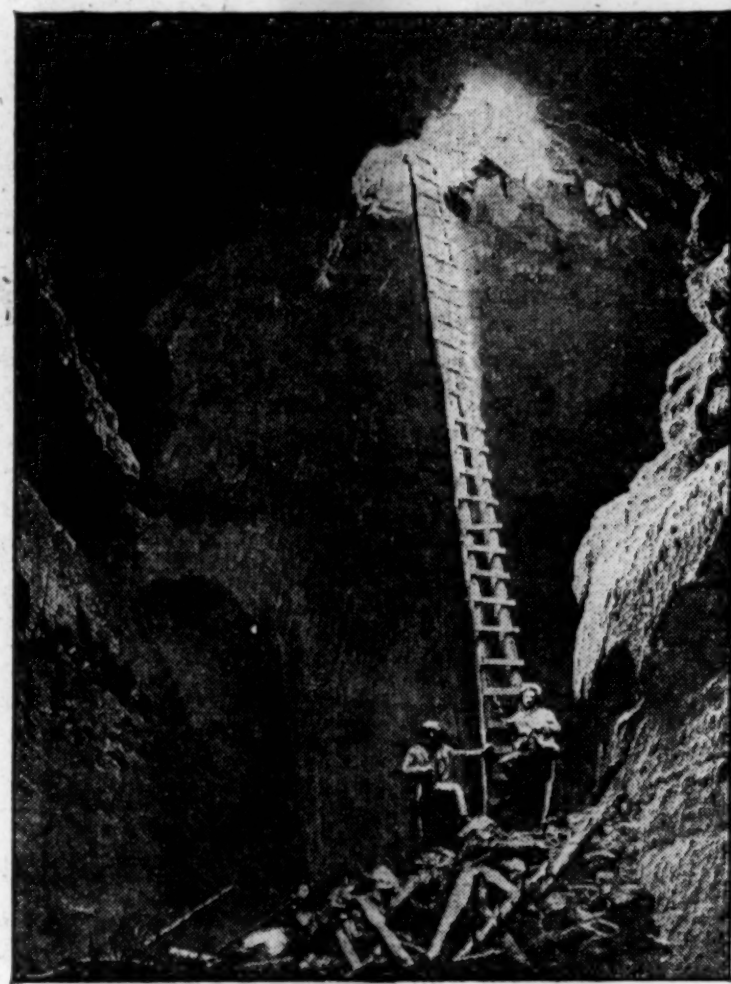
## RIDDLES

What is that which comes once in every minute, twice in a moment and only once in a lifetime?

The letter M.  
It is of no use to the wagon, yet the wagon cannot go without it. When the wagon goes, it goes, and when the wagon stops, it stops. What is it?  
The noise—New York World

## WONDERS OF NATURE

XXXVIII.—LAVA CAVE IN STATE OF WASHINGTON



Washington lava cave; explored about three fourths of a mile; in places forty feet high and thirty feet wide

MOUNT ADAMS, rising to a height of over 12,000 feet, is at the north end of one of the most beautiful valleys in the state of Washington, if not of the whole Pacific slope. Mount Hood is at the south, while across the center of the valley flows the Columbia river. That portion south of the Columbia is called Hood River valley. Trout Lake valley, as that part above the Columbia is termed, is located on the southern slope of the Cascade mountains. Mount Adams is in Yakima county, one of the largest included within its boundaries. Its area is 3222 square miles and it has a population of nearly 50,000. Through

its valleys the railroads from the east find their easiest grade toward the Cascade passes. It is a county of valleys and plateaus, having a soil made up chiefly of volcanic ash and disintegrated basaltic rocks, of great depth, which yields fabulously in cereal and grass crops, fruits and vegetables under the touch of irrigation. There are many caves in this section, one of the most notable being Lava cave, which has been explored about three-quarters of a mile. In places it is 40 feet deep and from 25 to 30 feet across the bottom. The rocks in and about the cave indicate its volcanic origin.

## TROGLODYTES' HOMES HIDDEN

WARM in winter, and cool in summer; inexpensive to build, and inexpensive to keep in repair—such are some of the recommendations of the cave-dwellers of southern Tunis. The troglodytes who live in them today are descendants of the men who lived in similar caves when the country was part of the Roman empire. A writer in the National Geographic Magazine describes entertainingly his visit to the region where they abound.

Imagine arriving at a town of 5000 people and not seeing a single house; only a picturesque mosque built since the French occupation. There are 20,000 people in the district, of which this town of Matmata is the chief city. All of them are troglodytes.

There is, first of all, a great hole dug in the earth; the average hole is perhaps 28 feet deep and 45 or 50 feet in circumference. This hole is used as a patio, or courtyard. Numerous caves dug in the walls serve as living rooms, chambers and storehouses.

One enters these dwellings by means of a passageway tunneled through earth or rock. Some of the ceilings are roughly ornamented with Arabic designs cut in low relief in the rock and the dates when the dwellings were dug. None seem to go back more than a hundred years. The earlier troglodytes were all "filibing troglodytes," dwelling in caves in the mountains.

Walking through the passage into the circular courtyard, open to the sky, one sees large caves cut into the sides, that serve as grain storehouses. There are also caves here for goats, sheep and

donkeys. A square trough of masonry pipes the rainwater into a large cistern in the center of the courtyard. It rains rarely, but when it rains, it pours, and every drop of water is carefully preserved—so carefully that horses and animals are watered only once every twenty-four hours, and then get not all they want.

Sheik Ferdjani asks us to enter. A young man burns a handful of dry esparto grass, which flames up and shows us the steps and turns of the tunnel. I almost fell over a donkey eating its hay.

The courtyard is full of children. At least a dozen from two to twelve years old are curiously watching us. They are very fond of bonbons—and of us.

Pushing open a door of palm-tree boards, we enter the sheik's cave. It was whitewashed. To the left is a wooden chest and a gun, one of many. Back of the gun is a shelf cut out of the rock, and an oil lamp standing on it—the shape dating back to Greek and Roman days. There is also a bedstead cut out of the rock, and on it are comfortable mattresses filled with wool, and native blankets or rugs. Above the bedstead is a cupboard.

To the right stand large oil and water jars. At the back of the cave are hung cous-cous covers, and plates which are made of wood or pottery, and are highly ornamental. (Cous-cous, by the way, is the national Arab dish, made of wheat and vegetables boiled together and served with mutton.) Above the plates hang a Persian picture and an Arab almanac.

## HOW APPLE GOT INTO BOTTLE

WHEN Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the famous preacher, was a very little boy, he saw at his grandfather's house one day a big bottle with a very small neck, and inside the bottle there was a great rosy apple. For quite a long time he was puzzled to know how so large an apple could have been passed through such a small opening. He examined the bottle to see if the bottom had been taken out; but no—it was a part of the bottle, and had never been moved. Perhaps there was an opening somewhere else; but a close examination showed that the bottle was an ordinary one, made all in one piece. How, then, could that apple have got inside?

Young Spurgeon did not like to ask anyone for an explanation, for everybody in the house was very busy, and for a long time he was puzzled. But one fine day in the following summer, when he was out in his grandfather's orchard, he saw something which made the whole

puzzle plain, says the Children's Magazine. Tied to the branch of an apple tree was a bottle, just like the one he had seen indoors, and through the neck a twig had been passed, with a tiny baby apple at the end. As the sun shone and the days went by, the apple inside the bottle grew and grew, just like any other apple, and when at last the bottle was cut down there was a large, rosy apple inside, ready to puzzle some other boy or girl who did not know the secret.

Any boy who has an apple tree in his garden can do this amusing and interesting trick. He must be very careful in passing the young apple through the neck of the bottle not to damage the bottle with a string, and he must tie the apple to the main branch of the tree securely with string, in such a position that the growth of the twig and apple will not be interfered with in any way.

## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests

## FRANCE'S STAMP OUTFIT

THE French official year-book issued by the bureau of posts, telegraphs and telephones, gives interesting details on the quantity of stamps sold in each year, by the administration, and their net cost prices, says the Philadelphia Stamp News.

Here is the amount by decades of the stamps used every year since the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp in the French postal service: 1849, 51, 800,000; 1850, 225,010,000; 1869, 515, 280,000; 1870, 600,215,000; 1889, 1,292, 725,000; 1890, 1,548,050,000; 1909, 2,950,225,000.

But while in 1849 these stamps cost the government a franc and a half (30 cents) a thousand, they now cost no more than 18 centimes (or between three and four cents), such a difference does the quantity make.

## FRENCH COLONIALS

A large number of French colonial stamps, of different design but for the most part of the peace and commerce (1892) type, remaining uncanceled for at the office of the administration, have just been surcharged with a new value, under the guise of which they may now proceed to do duty in their respective colonies. Here is the list of surcharges thus given us, according to the Philadelphia Stamp News: French Guinea—05 on 2, 4, 15, 20, 30 centimes, 1892 type; 10 on 40, 75 centimes, 1892 type; 05 on 2, 4, 15, 20, 25, 30 centimes, 1904 type; 10 on 40, 50 centimes, 1904 type. Reunion—05 on 2, 15, 20, 25, 30 centimes, 1892 type. Martinique—05 on 15, 25 centimes, 1892 type; 10 on 40 centimes and 1.5, 1892 type. New Caledonia—05 on 15, 20, 25 centimes, 1892 type; 10 on 40, 50, 75 centimes, 1892 type.

## MOROCCO SPECIAL

A postal service on horseback is to operate before long between Fez and Tangier; relays are to be established every 20 or 25 kilometers, thus permitting a still further reduction in the delay in transporting mail, a delay which will now be only two days at the maximum. A special series of stamps will very probably be issued, says a Paris letter to the Philadelphia Stamp News. Meanwhile the government stamp printers in Paris is preparing special stamps to be used in the service connecting the ports on the coast with the great cities in the interior of Morocco. The design of these stamps represents a mosque and a palm-tree placed before a Moorish gateway. The inscriptions will be in the Arabic tongue and the currency used will be the mousana, one of which is equivalent to the French centime (or a fifth of a cent).

## NEW STAMPS FOR BARBADOES

The new issue of stamps commemorating the accession of King George has appeared, says a Bridgetown special to the Monitor. The design is very complex. The arms of Barbadoes appear in the lower right hand corner, overlooked by a large sugar cane plant. In the opposite

corner appears King George's head, and the value of the stamp is shown in a shield below. "Barbadoes" is printed in white letters in a band at the bottom of the stamp.

## PRECANCELLED PROGRESS

Dallas is the only city in the giant state of Texas which uses precancelled, while Rhode Island has four. Baltimore used precancelled due stamps more than 40 years ago but it was not until recently that the monumental city commenced overprinting the regular issues and now is using nearly all denominations.

Denver and New Orleans are the newest of the larger cities to come into the precancel fold.

Cleveland is the latest of the large cities to change its font. The new type is similar to its predecessor but having taller and thinner capitals.

Saginaw, Mich., which has been using precancelled scarcely a year, is the home of over one hundred distinct varieties.—McKeels.

## PERFORATIONS IN CENTER

The Inventions Illustrates reports that recently in France several sheets of the blue 25 centimes stamps were perforated in such a manner that the perforations ran through the center of the stamps. Upon the complaint of a financial institute to whom these sheets had been delivered, the postal authorities declared that those stamps would be accepted as valid and they have been used. There were sheets of 150 stamps each, which had been perforated in such a way that each sheet contained 21, instead of 20, vertical rows, an excess of 15 stamps, though only the row on the extreme left contained that part of the vignette which shows the value, 25 centimes, while the row on the right did not show the value. But these stamps were also regarded as valid and letters stamped with them were carried even in the international service.

## "ESSAY" AND "PROOF"

The meaning of the words "essay" and "proof" is rather technical. We will suppose that some nation desires a new issue of postage stamps. Its officials first ask for designs for such an issue. Sometimes prizes are offered for the best designs. The designs that seem most promising are then engraved on dies and printings made from these dies. These printings are made while the die is incomplete, as well as after it is completed. Printings from incomplete dies show the different stages of the work as it progresses. Often the central portion of the design is on a separate die. These two kinds of printings, incomplete, if made from a design which is finally rejected, are called "essays;" if they are made from a design which is accepted, they are called "proofs." Both essays and proofs are made in many colors for each value. Printings in the rejected colors are called "trial colors," the others "accepted colors." These printings also, come on various kinds of papers, as gold-beaters' skin, India, cardboard,

etc. Great care is always taken in printing essays and proofs, and they usually show clear-cut designs and brilliant coloring.—St. Nicholas.

## "BIGHEAD" ISSUE

The odd-looking two-cent United States stamp (nicknamed "Bighead"), issued in 1863 to supplement the September, 1861, series, presents a full-face portrait of Andrew Jackson, his head occupying nearly the whole area of the stamp design. In 1866 another new value was added, the 15 cents, which presented a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. These two stamps and the series to which they were added continued in use during the early period of the "grille," an American invention which was introduced to prevent the fraudulent cleaning of obliterated stamps for re-use, says a writer for the London Telegraph. The effect of the grille was to emboss the paper so as to break its fibers (after the stamps were printed), so that the obliterated ink would sink well into the paper and thus defeat the efforts of the cleaners. It was tried in a variety of forms before it was finally discarded in the seventies.

## COSTA RICAN CURIOSITIES

Two curiosities from Costa Rica are reported in McKeels, both being surcharges on the fiscal stamps of 1910. The 10c olive gray has been surcharged "1911" and used for postage, while the two colonies stamp of the same issue has been surcharged "Habilitado—1911" and later "1912" has been printed at the bottom of the stamp without obliterating the previous surcharged date. This stamp has some cancellation, too indistinct to be identified.

## GAUGE OR SIZE

The gauge or size of perforation is not found by counting the holes around the edges of a stamp, says an exchange. All stamps are not of the same size, and so it is agreed that the gauge shall be the number of holes or perforations that appear in a space of 20 millimeters. All dealers use what are called perforation gauges. These are cards, or sometimes transparent pieces of celluloid, on which are printed a series of dots or points. Place the stamp upon the card, and move it along until the perforations compare exactly with the dots on the gauge. On the margin of the card is noted the size of that gauge. These cards cost only a few cents, and are very convenient.

## JAPANESE PORTRAITS

None of the postage stamps of Japan has the portrait of the late Emperor on them. Collectors should keep their eyes open, says McKeels, because the new Emperor may decide to have his portrait on some postal issues.

## NEW CHINESE STAMPS

The new Chinese postage stamps have begun to arrive in America, says the New Era. The name of the new republic, as indicated by these stamps, is Chung Hua Min Kuo, or "Middle Flowery People's State." This name is apparently adapted from the familiar designation of China as the "Flowery Kingdom."



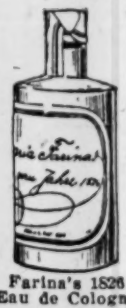




# Supplies for Women and the Home

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE



"I have here made only a rosegay of culled flowers."—Montaigne.  
MADE IN AMERICA FROM FARINA'S RECIPE  
For more than 100 years the JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE has been considered the standard. It has been for 18 years made in America from Farina's last original recipe dated 1826. It can be had at principal stores at about half the price of imported. A free sample, with prices of eleven different sizes, will be sent to Monitor readers upon request, accompanied by names of their nearby dealers.

M. H. MULLIN  
9 W. 14th Street, New York City

## LADIES

A customer writes: "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of..."

## Pillow Shoes

Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish, genuine hand-turned shoes of VICI KID. No lining to wrinkle and tear; no breaking in necessary. Absolute comfort and fit GUARANTEED or money refunded. Price includes O'SULLIVAN RUBBER HEELS, the shock absorbers of new live rubber. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank. All styles. Customers everywhere.

PILLOW SHOE COMPANY  
184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.  
(Opposite main entrance South Station)

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PILLOW SHOE COMPANY  
184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.  
(Opposite main entrance South Station)

## WATCHES

## GET THIS WATCH FOR YOUR VACATION OUTING

Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, stem set. American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut pinions, straight line escapement, all parts Watch interchangeable. Handsome dial with sunken second dial and beautifully embossed rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which looks just like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. This Watch is a splendid time keeper, and both works and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 watch ever offered before.

Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for Only \$1.00.  
LEONARD WATCH CO., Dept. Z,  
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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Bradford Comfort  
Unlined Kid Boot for Women  
Sizes 5 1/2 to 8. Width D, E, EE  
A Very Easy Shoe. Comfortable from the start. No breaking in required.  
\$2.50  
No. 45  
POSTPAID

Bradford Comfort  
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Send for Free Catalogue of Shoes for Family.  
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Bradford, Mass.  
No. 46  
\$2.00 Post-Paid

20% REDUCTION  
On All Imported French Hair  
Transformations.  
Grecian Front Hair Pieces.  
Small Cluster of Curls.  
Temple or Forehead Curls.  
Culture Accessories.  
Perfect Silken Texture and Color  
Matched.  
Enclose Full Length Sample.  
Combing Remodeled into Latest Styles.  
Change Accounts Invited.  
MISS NEWLIN—MRS. REMICK  
Hair Importers and Exporters  
Suite 610-612, 6th Floor, Stewart Bldg.  
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Human  
Hair Goods  
Switches, strictly first quality, from \$5 to \$10.  
Switches, second quality, from \$2 to \$5.  
Puffs from 25c to \$2 each.  
Transformations from \$2 to \$20 each.  
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Ladies' hair and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited.  
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EXCHANGE  
81 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.  
Tel. Haymarket 3730.  
Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

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HAT \$5 SHOP  
LADIES' HATTER  
30 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.  
UP ONE FLIGHT.

UPON REQUEST  
We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues. Utilize your saving of time and extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles of head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.  
MME. PEAL & SON  
30 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

HIGH-GRADE  
CONFECTIONERY  
Soda, college ices and ice cream soda. Ice cream sold by the pint, quart or gallon.  
ST. JAMES SPA  
237 Huntington Ave., Near Mass. Ave.

DOLL REPAIRING  
Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 50 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX 860-W.  
MRS. J. B. MORRILL  
CORSET MAKER  
FIGURE MOULDING  
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HETZER BROS.  
FURRIERS  
Furs Remodeled, Repaired, Re-dyed.  
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WELLINGTON FILMS  
A PERFECT Film for Perfect Pictures. Recognized throughout the world as the fastest and finest quality roll film on the market. Possesses exceptional latitude, absolute freedom from fog and halation, very fine grain, and renders excellent tone and color values. Prices of these films are no higher than other makes. Try a roll and note the better pictures that you obtain.  
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CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.  
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Publishers, Importers, Dealers  
A large stock; the best editions; superior service. A specialty is made of the educational lines of music. Teachers, the musical profession in general, and the music buying public will please write for catalogues and terms.

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## SPURR VENEER CO.

(Real Wood—Not a Printed Imitation)

Summer's bright days are passing fast, and a thought must be given to the dark days of Winter. There is nothing like a wood surface to reflect all the light that falls upon the walls, and brighten up the room. The solid wood effect can not be obtained as well or cheaply in any way as by the use of Spurr Veneer.

SPURR VENEER CO.

75 Washington Street North - - - - - Boston, Mass.

## Mayonnaise Mixers



For blending the several ingredients together in a satisfactory manner. Circular by mail.

B. F. MACY  
(Formerly of F. A. Walker & Co.)  
HOUSEHOLD NOVELTIES  
410 Boylston St.  
Near Berkeley Tel. 3609 B. B.

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A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals.  
Back Numbers of Leading Magazines.  
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We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, or on part of the world. Correspondence invited.  
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For Music, Photographs, Magazines, Etc.  
Our POST CARD ALBUM is a gem. For 100 cards, which form the leaves, showing both sides. Light, compact, neat and durable. 50 cts. postpaid. Sell them to friends and make money. Write for terms. Interlock Exchange Bldg., 5000, Boston, Mass.

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TO SPEND FOR BOOKS, CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 58 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

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Largest Stock in Boston  
Bags like cut \$10.00 to \$16.00 each, others similar style \$3.00 to \$30.00. Trunks from \$2.50 to \$75.00.

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657 Atlantic Avenue  
Opp. South Station, near Essex St.

PLANTS  
POT-GROWN  
Strawberry Plants  
as shown in the cut are much the best. The roots are all there and good roots, too. If set out in Aug. and Sept. will produce a crop of berries next June. I have the finest stock of plants in the N. E. States. Send for Catalogue and Price List. C. S. Pratt, Reading, Mass.

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Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.  
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Tel. 241-2 Brookline

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A. FEIGENBAUM, cleansing, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 200 Mass. St. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

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The Goodrich Methods in Europe.  
ALFRED J. GOODRICH  
FLORENCE A. GOODRICH  
4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND, PARIS (in Switzerland during Aug. and Sept.)

DRESSMAKING—LONDON  
LUREX AGENCY—Model costumes, etc.; bargains; superior chd. garments; purchased; special prices. 147A Park Mansions Arcade, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## SPURR VENEER CO.

Summer's bright days are passing fast, and a thought must be given to the dark days of Winter. There is nothing like a wood surface to reflect all the light that falls upon the walls, and brighten up the room. The solid wood effect can not be obtained as well or cheaply in any way as by the use of Spurr Veneer.

SPURR VENEER CO.

75 Washington Street North - - - - - Boston, Mass.

## Harrison Supply Company

Established 1900  
Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent,  
5 and 7 Dorchester Ave., Extension  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Granite and Marble Polishing  
Supplies of Every Description  
Celebrated New Process  
STEEL SHOT  
SCOTCH SHOT DIAMOND GRIT

Sole Owners and Producers of the Stacey Stop-Cocks and Stacey Steel Hose Nipples, Pneumatic Tool Hose and Supplies, Granite Cutters' Tools.  
Sole Producers of the BOSTON RUSH CHISEL—No bolts nor wedges. The Perfect Bush Chisel. Dallett, Barre, Kotten Pneumatic Tools at Manufacturers' Prices. GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHING MACHINERY, Hand Power, Electric, Pneumatic. 100-Page Illustrated Catalog Free.

GOING TO THE SUMMER HOME  
Open and close your house with  
Aerofume  
It is indispensable in the cottage and camp, it changes the air of closed and musty rooms to an atmosphere pleasant to live in. It drives mosquitoes from the sleeping rooms, the veranda and the lawn. It destroys odor. It is a delightful companion to the traveler who meets unpleasant conditions on land and sea. Ask for EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER and AEROFUME. All dealers, or direct 25c.

PAUL MANUFACTURING CO.  
35-40 Fulton Street, Boston, U. S. A.  
Makers of the Celebrated Cannon Silver Polish.

"There Is No Core In Our Ice"  
Telephone South Boston 540  
Prompt Delivery in Back Bay, Roxbury and Dorchester.

ORDER THIS SEASON FROM THE  
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An aristocrat of the Orient now on his "See America Trip." Watch for him.

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Decorators and Painters  
85 Purchase Street - Boston

PLUMBING  
McMAHON & JAUQUES  
Plumbers and Steam Fitters  
Established 1898  
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.  
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FLAVORING EXTRACTS  
THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ANGORS  
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THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS BY EVERY TEST

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FINE old-fashioned grandfather's clock of the famous Aaron Willard make for sale. Apply Mr. CHAS. HIGHT, 39 Ohio St., Bangor, Me.

ANTIQUE EARRINGS of gold and semi-precious stones.  
FREDERICK T. WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston.

FURNITURE  
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND-HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO. 37 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 963.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

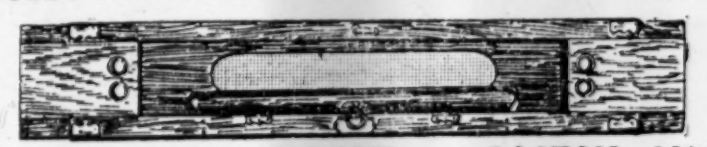
## The Reason Why

The Sale of BURRILL'S grows larger every month in the year, although not nationally advertised other than in the Monitor  
Every body who uses BURRILL'S recommends it to their friends. These in turn repeat the process. This fact should recommend BURRILL'S to you.  
Sold Everywhere—25 cents  
Guaranteed by  
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

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## Morse's Celebrated Window Ventilators



Office—90 CANAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## PURIZONE

The Perfect Deodorizer and Purifier  
Destroys Foul and Noxious Odors  
Purifies Every Place Its Vapor Reaches  
Will Not Discolor the Most Delicate Fabrics. Furs, Woodwork or Leather. Ask your dealer for Purizone, accept no substitute. If he does not carry it, write us direct.  
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WASHBURN PURIZONE CO.  
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The complete ingredients of a mayonnaise can be treated in this mixer in one tenth the time of the old method, and with far better results. By its use you can also reduce your butter bill one half. Let us tell you how. Circular free. 35c at dealers; 50c by mail. Agents can make big money.

DORSEY MFG. CO.  
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## F. KNIGHT &amp; SON Corporation

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Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

## No More Bother with the Ironing Board Cover

QUICK CATCH CLIPS hold the ironing cover tight and smooth without sewing or tacking. A soiled cover can be taken off in a clean one put on in half a minute. Every woman who does her own ironing needs these time and labor savers. Hundreds of thousands in use. Can be attached in five minutes by any woman—last for years. Most hardware and department stores have Quick Catch Clips—If yours has not, send 25c in coin to THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., Cleveland, O.

Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company  
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FURNITURE STORAGE  
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Estimates furnished without charge. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone 323 Roxbury  
SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY  
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied  
"REINHARDT'S"  
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Wedding and Card Engraving  
Steel Embossed Letter Heads and Monogram Stationery  
McKENZIE ENGRAVING CO.  
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## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MR. D. A. CLIPPINGER  
Teacher, Author, Editor.  
Mr. Clippinger teaches, voice building, artistic singing, and prepares singers for all lines of professional work. He is the author of the following books: Systematic Voice Training, which is used as a text book in many schools. The Elements of Voice Culture and Studio Notes Nos. 1, 2 and 3. He is editor of the Western Musical Herald. Address 410 Kimball Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Wilson-Green School of Music  
Exclusive Home Music School for young ladies. Voice, Piano, Languages, Physical Culture, Dramatic Art, Opera, Concert, Oratorio, Church. Ideal location. Special social advantages. Catalogue.  
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Voice Culture—Stage Training  
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ALICE K. HAWKINS  
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Special attention to vocal production.  
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TEACHER OF PIANO,  
500 Huntington Chambers - - Boston

ROSSETTER G. COLE  
Composition and Theory  
MRS. R. G. COLE  
Piano and Normal Work  
Musical Lectures—Send for Circulars  
Studio, 721 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago

MRS. SIDNEY ROSENTHAL  
SOPRANO  
RECITAL AND CONCERT WORK  
PUPILS ACCEPTED.  
5237 HIBBARD AVE., CHICAGO  
Telephone No. 4505 Hyde Park

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TEACHER OF PIANO  
ACCOMPAÑIST—COACH  
Cosmopolitan School, 9th Floor Auditorium  
Phone Harrison 498  
Kenwood Branch, 1535 Hyde Park Blvd., Opposite Hyde Park Hotel, CHICAGO

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Studio 333 Ohio St., Bangor, Me.  
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Pianoforte Instruction, Leschetzky Method  
11 PEARL ST., DORCHESTER.

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HELEN ALLEN HUNT  
CONTRALTO SOLOIST  
Teacher of Singing  
NO. 509 PIERCE BUILDING, BOSTON

Jennie F. W. Johnson  
CONTRALTO  
ORATORIO—RECITAL—CONCERT  
Kimball Hall CHICAGO

MRS. AND MR. KARL BUREN STEIN  
Tenor Soloist—Dramatic Reader  
Pupils  
35 Auditorium Building - - CHICAGO

WM. DUNCAN BELKNAP  
ORGANIST  
ORGAN RECITALS AND ORGANIZING SERVICES.  
DRAWN AND EXAMINED. EXPERT ADVICE TO ORGAN COMMITTEES.  
314 N. Normal Parkway, Chicago

Elsa Marshall  
CONCERT SOPRANO  
2317 Grandview Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

JOERGEN DAHL  
BARTONE  
CONCERTS, ORATORIO, RECITALS  
COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
Ohio Bldg., 500 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

LEON MARX  
VIOLINIST  
Rudolph  
Musical Bureau  
CHICAGO

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders  
WASHINGTON—First Lieut. J. E. Abbott, second cavalry, to Burlington, Vt., on business pertaining to military department of the University of Vermont.

The following named officers of the corps of engineers released from present duty Aug. 28 and will proceed to Washington and report Aug. 30 to commandant of the engineer school for instruction: Second Lieuts. P. B. Fleming, J. W. Stewart, J. C. Mehaffey, P. S. Reincke and R. A. Wheeler.

Col. H. C. Davis, C. A. C. to Ft. Monroe, Va., temporary duty in command of troops from the artillery district of the Potomac during artillery practice; 2d. Lts. B. S. Bennison, R. C. Crawford and B. G. Chynoweth, corps engineers, assigned to first battalion of engineers, and will proceed to Washington barracks, D. C., for duty; Second Lts. R. C. Kuddell, E. G. Pauls and M. P. Fox, corps engineers are assigned to second battalion of engineers, and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty.

Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, corps engineers, upon relief from duty at military academy, will proceed to New York city for duty as inspector instructor of organized militia, reporting by letter to the chief, division 3 militia affairs, office of staff, Washington, for instruction.

First Lieut. E. F. Graham, fifteenth cavalry, relieved from duty at mounted service school, Ft. Riley Kan., reporting

Navy Orders  
Capt. R. C. Smith, detached navy department, to duty connection the Arkansas and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. W. D. Puleston, detached the Prairie, to command the Smith.  
Lieut. C. M. Austin, to judge advocate general's office, navy department.  
Lieut. A. C. Stott, to works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Winfield Liggett, Jr., detached works E. W. Bliss Company, to Newark.  
Lieut. (junior grade) P. H. Hammond, detached the Des Moines, home, wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surgeon L. H. Wheeler, to naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Chaplain J. D. McNair, detached the Georgia, home, wait orders.

Chief Machinist L. R. Ford, orders of Aug. 14, 1912 revoked; temporary duty the Iris.  
Movement of Naval Vessels  
Arrived—Jenkins, at Boston; Thornton and Wilkes, at Charleston; Monterey, at Amoy; Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Missouri, Ohio, Alabama and Culgoa at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Stringham, from Newport for Annapolis; California, from San Diego for Corinto; Brutus, from Boston for Hampton Roads; Cyclops, from Newport for Hampton Roads; Maryland, from Seattle for Honolulu; Standish, from Hampton Roads for Annapolis; Vicksburg, from San Diego for Guantanamo, Mex.; Mayflower, from Washington for Hampton Roads.







## TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

## Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

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# READY FOR INSPECTION Commonwealth Avenue Apartments

THE FINEST IN BOSTON  
Consisting of Living Room, Reception Room, Dining Room, Large Kitchenette with Full Sized Gas Range, Refrigerator, Etc.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS  
PRIVATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT

Or A. K. HARMON  
On the Premises  
1251 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston

W. J. McDONALD  
95 MILK STREET

## THE LOUVRE

COR. BICKERSTAFF AND HAVILAND STS., BACK BAY

## APARTMENTS FOR RENT

We have assumed the management of this most unique of Boston's high-grade apartment homes during the past week, and are now offering one, two and three room apartments with kitchenettes at moderate rentals. This building is absolutely the only one of its kind in the eastern part of the United States. The building is built in the form of a Spanish castle, has roof gardens, cafe in basement, recreation rooms, ABC elevators, and is furnished throughout with disappearing beds. Apartments are furnished with these beds, writing desks, bookcases and sideboards, and make most desirable apartments for small families or bachelor apartments. Rents \$22.50 to \$55 per month. If you are looking for an apartment see these first. Call at the premises during the day or until 10 o'clock in the evening.

## HENDERSON &amp; ROSS

1318 Beacon St., Brookline (3) Room 18

Phone Brookline 870.

18 Tremont St., Boston (2) Phone Fort Hill 3713

## GARRISON HILL

## Absolutely Fireproof

SUITES of 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, rates \$15 per week or month. Cafe American and European plan; 3 minutes' walk to Back Bay and North Station; 5 minutes' walk to shops and theaters. Apply to Mr. Garrison Hill, Garrison St., or Tel. Back Bay 5333.

## ROOMS

ATLANTIC MASS.—Private family will rent 2 unfurnished rooms in large house; veranda; light housekeeping; beautiful grounds; 5 minutes to depot. See terminal; fare 7c; garage if wanted. Address W. B. 230, Atlantic St., Tel. Union 1401-M.

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room, modern suite, c. h. w.; 15 min. walk downtown. 220 W. Newton St., suite 2; Tel. con.

BACK BAY, 45 St. Botolph St.—People who are particular will appreciate this place; front and square room, cool and attractive; permanent only. Tel. Back Bay 4239-J.

BACK BAY, 5083-R—Pleasant, homelike room; permanent or tourist; private family; ref.; near cafes and places of interest. MRS. WHITE, 170 Huntington Ave.

BACK BAY, NORWAY ST., 19, Suite 6—Furnished room in suite, private family; h. and c. water; gentleman preferred.

BACK BAY, WESTLAND AVE., 2, Suite 42—Rooms separate or connected; telephone; elevator; all conveniences.

BROOKLINE—Pleasant room in private family, near steam and electric, c. h. w. and h. w.; lady preferred; references. Address Y 2, Monitor office.

CIMMERLAND ST., 26—Nicely furnished sq. and side rooms; tourists accommodated; permanent preferred. Tel. B. 3366-L.

CYRESS ST., 72—In beautiful Brookline, 6 minutes to Back Bay; corner house, trees, piazza; board near door. Tel. 3857-M.

EVERETT, MASS.—32 Linden St., two furnished rooms for gentlemen; 10 min. from Sullivan Square. Mrs. J. H. MORLEY.

FENWAY, 410 RUGGLES ST., Suite 3—Furnished room in small private family; low rent.

FURNISHED ROOMS, every convenience; tourist or business person; CDM MONWELL BACHELOR APTS.; Phone 22862 Brookline.

FURNISHED ROOMS, one on first floor suitable for tourist or business person; Tel. B. 3311-W, 242 W. Newton St.

GAINSBORO ST., 2, Suite 4—Desirable room, furnished or unfurnished, in modern apartment; steam heat, excellent bath.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small sunny front rooms, steam heat, telephone; tourists accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS  
Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower bath; cafe in building. References. \$2 to \$5 Per Week. 708 Huntington Av.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, Suite 3—Nicely furnished room, tourist or business person; c. h. w.; all conveniences.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 108, Suite 4—Very desirable room; moderate prices; every convenience; a good home.

MOUNTFORD ST., 32—Furnished room to rent in private family, gentleman preferred; references; suite 2.

NEWTON—Single and double rooms, furnished or unfurnished; one nicely adapted for tourist; quiet street, still near steam and electric. 9 Eldredge St.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 21507.

PUTNAM'S  
286 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service, room, with bath, near North Station, Boston Opera House, telephone, postoffice, cafe. Tel. B. 177. Cuisine the finest.

ROOM TO LET to gentleman, in private family; nice location; Tel. con.

ROXBURY—To rent in private family, furnished or unfurnished; 19 Waukebec St. references exchanged. 19 Waukebec St.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 173—Two sunny front rooms, \$4 and \$5, bathroom floor; gentleman preferred; board if desired. Tel. B. 5880-R. MRS. S. A. WILSON.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 190—Parties of tourists will find cool rooms with kitchen and other privileges. Tel. B. 533-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 74—Excellent accommodations for tourists, private house near Fenway park; very clean rooms at moderate rates; two minutes to car line.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. 5274-R.

TBL BROOKLINE 2673-1, near Coolidge Corner; private family; 2 attractive furnished rooms; private house near Fenway park; modern detached house; b. w. heat.

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished rooms on bathroom floor; pleasant location; reasonable rent; 3 minutes from car line. 20 Albano St., Roslindale, Mass.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant, homelike rooms with MRS. TAYLOR, 125 Brookline Ave., Tel. B. 561-W.

Two furnished or unfurnished rooms; 1 b. k. privileges, suitable for two teachers, business women or gentleman and wife; ref. ex. Address Y 5, Monitor Office.

WANTED—A young lady to take a small flat on Westland Ave. in company with another young lady. B. RUTHERFORD, 12 Denmark St.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—Beautiful large room, nicely furnished, facing the ocean; modern; rent; gentleman preferred. Tel. Wintthrop 70.

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Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.  
\$575 TO \$725 PER YEAR.

## The Ilkley

176 HUNTINGTON AVE.

One very attractive apartment of nine large sunny rooms.

\$1,200.

Apply on the Premises or  
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## 84 Walnut Ave., Roxbury

TO LET—Two Suites of 7 rooms and bath each, with steam heat and all modern conveniences, including rear piazza; will be rented at a reduction if taken immediately. FRANK A. RUSSELL, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston, or janitor on the premises.

## ALLSTON NOW READY

New apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, reception hall, bath, kitchenette, disappearing beds. Other apartments \$28 to \$60. FRANK A. RUSSELL, 399 Cambridge St., Allston.

## TO LET—BROOKLINE

BEACON ST., 1533, near Fairbanks—Two apartments, second and third floor, consisting of 8 large light rooms and bath, also dressing rooms in detached house; modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire suite 1 on the premises. Rent, \$900 for 3d floor and \$1000 for 2d floor.

CAMBRIDGE APARTMENTS—(8 minutes from Park St.) 2 to 5 outside rooms with kitchenette and bath; steam heat; \$20 to \$30; adjoins Tel. Bigelow St., adjoins city hall.

SUITES, six and seven rooms, heat and bath, nice location, modern conveniences. \$25 to \$30. J. W. TOBEY, 136 Blue Hill Avenue.

REFINED business woman (Protestant) desires another similarly situated to jointly take city apartment, centrally located; references exchanged. Add. W. 33, Monitor office.

APARTMENT TO LET, ARLINGTON. Suite six rooms and bath, nice location, modern conveniences. Apply 11, Jason St., or telephone 632-M Arlington.

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SEPT. 1ST—Practitioner's office is for rent on alternate days; good location. 24, Monitor office.

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WANTED—By young business woman, room with partial board in private family not more than 15 minutes from Scollay Square; moderate terms. Telephone E. B. 181. Monday between 11 and 1 or address Y-4, Monitor Office.

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BROOKLINE, CYRESS ST., 78—Attractive and newly furnished rooms with hardwood floors; excellent board; tourists accommodated; 5 minutes from steam and electric. Tel. Brookline 22970.

BERKELEY ST., 240, between Newbury St. and Commonwealth Ave.; furnished rooms; breakfast if desired. MRS. J. A. ROBINSON.

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REFINED WOMAN desires in Hartford, Conn., plain board, or room only; reasonable. 4048 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

HOME WANTED  
WANTED—Temporary or permanent free home for a good little girl, 5 years old. American. Address Y 16, Monitor Office.

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28 School St., Boston. Established 29 years.

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Write for "Wealth in EXPIRED Patents" Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

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ROY L. GUTHMAN, COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
18 Broadway, Phone Bro 0673, N. Y. City.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEMENT V. HULL, Attorney-at-Law  
400 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor  
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MARTIN & SHERLOCK, LAWYERS  
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## 536 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

## FINEST LOCATED APARTMENTS IN BOSTON

Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, vacuum cleaning system, etc., for rent only to persons of the most respectable class and highest references.

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## J. Sumner Draper &amp; Mark Temple Dowling

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## WANTED

PORTABLE GARAGE  
Size not less than 8 feet high by 20 feet long; second hand, one in good condition preferred; will pay spot cash.

MR. NUTTLETON,  
656 Beacon Street, Boston

## BICYCLES

COASTER \$4, bicycles \$10, new \$13, nickel-plated \$20, chainless \$25, folding \$50, motorcycle side cars \$30; building, repairing. 817 Columbus Ave.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
FOR SALE—The largest public stenographic business on the Pacific coast; includes shorthand school, multigraph department, commercial employment bureau and a good notarial business; opportunity for three persons to invest and take the management of existing department; averages 25% on the investment; incorporated for \$15,000. Address N. S., 525 Wilcox Bldg., Phone 51358.

## Partner Wanted

In the manufacturing and retailing of pianos; now doing more business than present capital warrants; can positively guarantee to earn net in one year \$10,000 net profit. DUBRELL PIANO CO., 1 Marvin St., from 2332 Washington St., Boston.

OPPORTUNITY for caterer to open dining room in large, airy 4-room basement of furnished room house; board taken instead of rent; references. E. AYKARD, 411 W. 21st St., New York City.

## RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant  
A. J. PIATT BAKERY CO.

415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS  
Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Do you want to run a clean, business selling high-class hosiery, underwear and sweaters exclusively in your community? All merchandise sold in strict confidence. E. AYKARD, nothing sensational; simply a straightforward business enterprise, quality merchandise, good references and our hearty cooperation; good income assured; reputable salespeople investigate.

WE WANT DISTRICT MANAGERS to handle our exclusive automobile, motor boat and motorcycle accessory, not being sold over the country. NATIONAL SALES CO., 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

## SALESMEN WANTED

Buzzard Bay Bungalow Lot  
SALESMEN with ability and energy. (8) bungalows built, more building; lots sold, payment plan, big commissions; see me at once. WILLIAM S. JACKSON, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN selling Indian clothing and dry goods trade, to sell on commission manufacturer's line of men's, ladies', children's and infants' knit underwear as side line; trade partly established; must have good reference and ability. Write 419 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesmen. City references preferred. Permanent positions. BROWNING, KINIG & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE  
MANAGER  
A man of long experience as manager and buyer of specialties and general sundries desires position of responsibility; could take charge of an office. X-30, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
BUSINESS WOMAN, bookkeeper and stenographer, correspondent, experienced, competent, four years in present position, desires change this fall. Address W 40, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NEW YORK  
DRESSMAKER, exp. wishes employment at home or by the day. LITTLEFIELD, 307 Hill St., Bronx, New York City.

PIGEONS FOR SALE  
COMBINE PLEASURE AND PROFIT: raise pigeons; will sell you white and black tumblers and clean legged homers at \$1 each. FRANK C. MCGOWAN, 3240 W. 63d Pl., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS  
RENT from the manufacturer—No. 3 Oliver Typewriter, THREE MONTHS FOR FOUR DOLLARS. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 140 Congress St.

ORGAN FOR SALE  
LARGE CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE; bargain. For particulars apply to R. H. HORNE, Box 197, Rye, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Mind." Sunday School at the Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

## MOTOR CYCLES

## WANTED

Size not less than 8 feet high by 20 feet long; second hand, one in good condition preferred; will pay spot cash.

MR. NUTTLETON,  
656 Beacon Street, Boston

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## CHILDREN GIVE EXHIBITIONS

Playground exhibitions by school children were given in Franklin park, Dorchester, and the Ferryway green, Malden, Friday, under the direction of the instructors in charge of the public parks. Nearly 700 boys and girls took part in the Dorchester exercises, while about 300 participated in Malden. In the Malden display the parks represented were Craddock, Cotteniere Lea, Bell Rock and Webster Place. All kinds of children's games, field and track events, Indian club swinging, and various forms of amusement were included in the program.

Plans for the annual harvest and flower show of the Melrose Horticultural and Improvement Society of a different nature from the usual show have been adopted by the directors of the association for the exhibition which is to be held on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 14. Previously it has been held on Labor day.

At this exhibition prizes are to be awarded for the children's gardens which have been conducted during the summer on land leased for the purpose on Stratford road. Mrs. Frank H. Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Ames and Mrs. Abbey S. Copeland have been elected a committee to act as judges of these gardens and the awards will be made at the harvest exhibition. Prizes will be given for both flower and vegetable gardens cared for by school children.

President Dunbar has appointed these committees: Program, James M. Puley, Ellis M. Kirk, Mrs. George F. Shields; associate directors, Mrs. F. H. Brown, Mrs. Arthur H. Hayward, Mrs. Charles G. Schaefer, Miss Annie Peck, Mrs. J. F. Bott, Mrs. M. P. Emerson, Mrs. H. J. Shorey, Mrs. Daniel F. Huntley, Mrs. D. Webster Dow, Mrs. Mabel J. Willis, Mrs. George F. Shields, Mrs. Stuart Remick, Mrs. Cora M. Adams, Mrs. Benjamin Ames, Mrs. Mary L. Dike, Mrs. J. C. E. Slayton, Mrs. John Reed; record committee, Mrs. Charles J. Barton, Mrs. Bernard B. Dunbar and Mrs. John Gray.

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373 Commonwealth Avenue  
A few especially comfortable furnished apartments of 2 or 3 rooms with private bathroom, and also a practitioner's or doctor's suite of 2 rooms with bathroom may be had for the year or season from \$800 to \$1



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**ELECTRICIAN**, repair man; (23, single, 5'10", 160 lbs.; brown hair, blue eyes; experience); mention 7025, 7026, 7027, 7028, 7029, 7030, 7031, 7032, 7033, 7034, 7035, 7036, 7037, 7038, 7039, 7040, 7041, 7042, 7043, 7044, 7045, 7046, 7047, 7048, 7049, 7050, 7051, 7052, 7053, 7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7059, 7060, 7061, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7065, 7066, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7072, 7073, 7074, 7075, 7076, 7077, 7078, 7079, 7080, 7081, 7082, 7083, 7084, 7085, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7093, 7094, 7095, 7096, 7097, 7098, 7099, 7100, 7101, 7102, 7103, 7104, 7105, 7106, 7107, 7108, 7109, 7110, 7111, 7112, 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7117, 7118, 7119, 7120, 7121, 7122, 7123, 7124, 7125, 7126, 7127, 7128, 7129, 7130, 7131, 7132, 7133, 7134, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7156, 7157, 7158, 7159, 7160, 7161, 7162, 7163, 7164, 7165, 7166, 7167, 7168, 7169, 7170, 7171, 7172, 7173, 7174, 7175, 7176, 7177, 7178, 7179, 7180, 7181, 7182, 7183, 7184, 7185, 7186, 7187, 7188, 7189, 7190, 7191, 7192, 7193, 7194, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7199, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7242, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7272, 7273, 7274, 7275, 7276, 7277, 7278, 7279, 7280, 7281, 7282, 7283, 7284, 7285, 7286, 7287, 7288, 7289, 7290, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7299, 7300, 7301, 7302, 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306, 7307, 7308, 7309, 7310, 7311, 7312, 7313, 7314, 7315, 7316, 7317, 7318, 7319, 7320, 7321, 7322, 7323, 7324, 7325, 7326, 7327, 7328, 7329, 7330, 7331, 7332, 7333, 7334, 7335, 7336, 7337, 7338, 7339, 7340, 7341, 7342, 7343, 7344, 7345, 7346, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7350, 7351, 7352, 7353, 7354, 7355, 7356, 7357, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7366, 7367, 7368, 7369, 7370, 7371, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7379, 7380, 7381, 7382, 7383, 7384, 7385, 7386, 7387, 7388, 7389, 7390, 7391, 7392, 7393, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7397, 7398, 7399, 7400, 7401, 7402, 7403, 7404, 7405, 7406, 7407, 7408, 7409, 7410, 7411, 7412, 7413, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7418, 7419, 7420, 7421, 7422, 7423, 7424, 7425, 7426, 7427, 7428, 7429, 7430, 7431, 7432, 7433, 7434, 7435, 7436, 7437, 7438, 7439, 7440, 7441, 7442, 7443, 7444, 7445, 7446, 7447, 7448, 7449, 7450, 7451, 7452, 7453, 7454, 7455, 7456, 7457, 7458, 7459, 7460, 7461, 7462, 7463, 7464, 7465, 7466, 7467, 7468, 7469, 7470, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7478, 7479, 7480, 7481, 7482, 7483, 7484, 7485, 7486, 7487, 7488, 7489, 7490, 7491, 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7516, 7517, 7518, 7519, 7520, 7521, 7522, 7523, 7524, 7525, 7526, 7527, 7528, 7529, 7530, 7531, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7536, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7561, 7562, 7563, 7564, 7565, 7566, 7567, 7568, 7569, 7570, 7571, 7572, 7573, 7574, 7575, 7576, 7577, 7578, 7579, 7580, 7581, 7582, 7583, 7584, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7594, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7598, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7602, 7603, 7604, 7605, 7606, 7607, 7608, 7609, 7610, 7611, 7612, 7613, 7614, 7615, 7616, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7624, 7625, 7626, 7627, 7628, 7629, 7630, 7631, 7632, 7633, 7634, 7635, 7636, 7637, 7638, 7639, 7640, 7641, 7642, 7643, 7644, 7645, 7646, 7647, 7648, 7649, 7650, 7651, 7652, 7653, 7654, 7655, 7656, 7657, 7658, 7659, 7660, 7661, 7662, 7663, 7664, 7665, 7666, 7667, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7671, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7677, 7678, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 7683, 7684, 7685, 7686, 7687, 7688, 7689, 7690, 7691, 7692, 7693, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7697, 7698, 7699, 7700,

**GENERAL MAN**-Young man desires work on gentlemanly basis; understands all of lawns and light-light; understands general work around place; \$23 month; Boston, Clearing, Taunworth, N. H. 26  
**GENERAL MAN**-Single, age 34, desirable situation as houseman or assistant; references; JOHN S. BLAGDON, 119 W. Concord st., Boston, 24  
**GENERAL WORK**-Middle-aged man can work for tooth and board; references; JOHN S. BLAGDON, 119 W. Concord st., Boston, 20  
**HOUSE CLEANER**-Single, residence 78-80 East Street, Boston, 26  
**HOUSE EMP.** OFFICE (service free to ally); references; 109 W. Concord St., Boston, 26  
**HALF-TONE WORKMAN** desired 26

A. O. HAMILTON, 50 Congress st.  
 J. M. OTELL, CLERK, front or night, preferred  
 former; young man of 25, 2 seasons in  
 present position, expires middle September  
 1903. **JOHN J. OTELL, JR.,** night clerk,  
 Night Clerk the Massasoit, Narragansett,  
 R. I. 27  
**JOHN J. OTELL, JR.** (35, married, residence  
 No. 810, week, board and room, of  
 position 7623. **STATE FIRE EMP. OF.**  
 (11), 5 Kuecland  
 Boston; tel. Oxx. 2960.  
**JOSEPH PATRIMAN** (49, married, res-  
 idence mentioned 7632, references and ex-  
 perience mentioned 7632 free to all) 8  
**P. OFFICE** service free to all) 8  
**ANTHONY** desiring position in club  
 mentioned. **THOMAS RALPH,** 131 North-  
 24  
**ANTHONY** or caretaker; experienced man  
 preferred, capable of doing general house-  
 24

position best of references; W. L. **WELLS**, 1908 Cambridge st., 26  
MACHINEISTS' HELPER—American  
temperament, good references.  
burns polisher and washer, baggage  
porter, and general laborer. References  
also in several other lines. R. E.  
**WELLS**, Hotel Central, Boston. 27  
MAN—25 years of age; capable and  
man, 20 years experience in cable  
and telephone work. Desires position  
in Mass. **WINTZ**, 35 Wyman st., Jamaica  
Rd., Boston. 28  
MAN wants position showing property  
and messenger service with real  
estate company. **WYMAN**, 1420 Tremont st.,  
Boston. 29  
MAN, 31, would like a position in auto-  
mobile business where he could advance to  
man. **CHARLES H. MERRILL**, 13  
St. Louis, Boston. 30

**CARRIED COVERS** (2) butler and also general workers with positions; mention 7081, STATE FREE PREM. (service free to all), 8 Kneeland Boston; tel. Or. 2960. 24

**NIGHT WATCHMAN** (38 single, rest married); mention 7081, STATE FREE PREM. (service free to all), 8 Kneeland Boston; tel. Or. 2960. 24

**OUTDOOR POSITION wanted;** driver, painter, housekeeper; references. E. N. 24

**WANT MAKER &c foreman of paint shop** wanted, residence East Boston, \$25 per week; mention 7027, STATE FREE PREM. (service free to all), 8 Kneeland Boston; tel. Or. 2960. 24

**FOURTH-Young man, colored,** wants position as janitor or caretaker; employing clerk; 3 years' experience in confectionery factory. GEORGE H. WRIGHT, 252 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 25

**SALESMAN** (40), mercantile and sales

experience, good address, energetic  
and capable, for position of  
supervisor or eastern Massachusetts; any  
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# DEVELOPMENT TRUE CONSERVATION METHOD, THINKS SIR WM. MACKENZIE

Builder and President of the Canadian Northern Says Work Must Be Continued in Canada as Rapidly as Possible—More Men and More Funds Are Needed

## AMERICAN CAPITAL WELCOME THERE

In the following interview with a newspaper correspondent, Sir William Mackenzie, railway builder and president, speaks boldly and broadly of Canada's needs and the methods necessary to that country's continued expansion. He says that Americans get more in Canada than they take there with them, and many of them are becoming citizens of the Dominion. Instead of shutting off large areas of land from their proper uses, in the name of conservation, he would have this property placed in charge of the people who will make the most of it permanently.

THE way to conserve Canadian resources is to develop them. Thus Sir William Mackenzie summarizes his ideas on the question of conservation of natural resources. Most people would say that "development" of resources has been the bane of American commercial progress. Hearing the dictum of the builder and president of the Canadian Northern railway lines, they might think him unsympathetic towards the idea of husbanding natural resources as a practical repentance for reckless waste.

But he sees farther, perhaps, than many other men. With Sir Donald Mann, his partner, Sir William has built, bought, or leased a mile of railway every day for the last dozen years. He knows something about development of natural resources, and also about conservation. "Mackenzie never lets go," said one of his experienced associates with whom I talked; "and when he gets hold, he does it for the longest time for which

the man across the table is willing to make a bargain." Those who know him intimately, know that he cares much for the expansion of Canada.

"We have got to develop this country," he said, when I asked for his views on the recent work of Canada's conservation commission. "That's the first thing, and we can't do it fast enough. We are short of men, and short of money, compared with what we could find use for. That's the first thing."

"But Sir William," I interrupted, "don't you think that even in Canada there was wasteful development in the nineteenth century, which makes it harder to exploit the wealth of the country than it need have been in the twentieth century?"

"Of course," was the reply, "that goes without saying. But the nineteenth century was a long time ago, and I have almost forgotten what it was like. I don't see the need to say much about the methods of men who are

gone. Most of them had a pretty hard time to get along at all, you know. I've helped my father burn more fine timber, within 80 miles of this office, than would make a fortune for him in these days. But what else was he to do? We had to grow something to eat. We couldn't eat logs; it cost too much to sell them, so we had to burn them."

"Isn't there a great deal of waste, even now?" said I.

"Yes, too much waste; and if you people from over the line can help us with advice that is as good as the capital and the executive ability you send us from time to time, we will be grateful to you."

"You are not sorry, then, to see American capital and intellect crossing the border?"

Sir William turned his eyes on me, half questioning, half resentful—almost as though I had suggested some superiority in American intellect. Then he laughed—it was a boyish laugh. "You might as well ask whether we are afraid of Americans," he said presently. "Do you know, this country is even bigger than the Americans who come into it? If it weren't, they wouldn't come. They get more than they bring. Have you seen any of the farmers in the West, who have come from the middle western and northwestern states?"

"I confessed I hadn't."

"Well, then," Sir William went on, "go up there and look at them."

"Where?" I asked.

He laughed again before he answered. "There's 500,000 of them all over the country. You'll find them everywhere along our lines, developing the country, satisfied with its laws, and lots of them becoming good Canadian citizens, and celebrating the Fourth of July."

"As a sort of deliverance from Egypt to the south?"

"Not at all; not at all. They needn't think less of the stars and stripes because they get to like our flag. We are big enough on this continent to appreciate one another's good points. If you want something about conservation work in Canada, write up the American



SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE  
President of the Canadian Northern railway lines

in Canada as a conservator of good feeling; which is a natural resource, sometimes abused, if you like to put it that way."

"Is the American farmer in western Canada wasting the riches of Providence?" I asked.

"No. He's making the most of his

opportunity with a rich soil. When the time comes to adjust his methods to changed conditions, he will do it. There will have to be more careful cultivation, and among other things, planting of trees. I would like to see every prairie farmer planting trees. They are doing it as they have opportunity. There's wealth in that. If you have read much of the history of the fur traders up there, you will know that many of them used to make sugar from maple trees in the Red River valley and around Lake Manitoba."

"I thought Manitoba was a purely prairie country," said I.

"Nothing of the kind," said Sir William. "It has any quantity of fine prairie in it—where settlement has been most rapid. But there are lumber mills in Brandon, supplied from the Duck and Riding mountains. Northwestern Manitoba is heavily timbered. We got most of the ties for our line from Dauphin to Prince Albert from right near the track. The North Saskatchewan has any quantity of timber off its northern bank. Did you ever hear of Prince Albert?"

I admitted my ignorance.

"At Prince Albert," Sir William went on, "there are seven big lumber mills. One of them, run by Minnesota men, has a capacity of two and a quarter million cubic feet a week. There isn't a better mill in the world. Prince Albert is 300 miles north of the international boundary, and we have three railway routes to it from Winnipeg."

"The three transcontinentals, I suppose."

"Oh, no; the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific don't happen to be there yet," said the president of the Canadian Northern, without the least accent of importance.

"I suppose, then, that the Saskatchewan country has many undeveloped resources," I said.

"Yes, more than we know of. Settlement has only recently spread to the north of the Saskatchewan river. But there is abundance of fine country beyond. Sir William Butler went through there 35 years ago, and predicted that eventually there would be more farmers north of the Saskatchewan than south

of it, to parallel 49. We know it is a great country. Geologists who have examined it expect mineral discoveries where there are no agricultural prospects—just as has happened in northern Ontario, which we used to speak of as a useless wilderness, not so many years ago. The territory beyond Edmonton is known to be mineralized. For instance, we are building to the coal beds on the Brazeau river, and we are already in Athabasca Landing, on the way to the oil and asphalt deposits in the Mackenzie river basin. Neither on the Brazeau, nor in Cape Breton, where we also have some coal mines that supply our lines in Quebec and Nova Scotia, will there be any of the reckless mining that we hear about as having taken place in Pennsylvania. Just as we have learned how to run a pioneer railway economically, and make it pay from the start, we shall take care to mine coal economically."

"The point I want to make about conservation of resources, is this: Our population is increasing rapidly. The development between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky mountains in the last eight or 10 years has been phenomenal. The people will be less and less inclined to this conservation business, as well as to industrial development. We are making progress—that's all—and glad of everything that helps progress along. It's a good thing to get people talking about this sort of thing. I'm surprised the politicians don't do more of it. The governments are the people to go ahead of these lines. We have 10 of them, you know, in Canada. Their ideas about handling the resources of the country differ. I'm thinking just now of some of the pulp wood leases near our lines in Quebec. Different paper makers have obtained leases. They are not merely interested in the present price of pulp. They have got to carry on their mills permanently. They will, therefore, not destroy trees that ought to be left standing, and they will facilitate the growth of the next crop. In a few years, instead of a forest that with deadwood and over-crowding is half spoiling itself, they will have a forest farm, to the benefit of everybody concerned. You see

# BAND CONCERTS ALONG BEACH MARK OPENING OF HULL'S GALA DAY

HULL, Mass.—Band concerts along the beach, field sports on the Bayside playgrounds, an entertainment and motion picture show in Alvens hall every hour and aquatic sports near the seashore are some of the festivities in progress today as part of the 1912 celebrations being conducted by the Hull Gala Day Association.

In the afternoon the Misses Marian and Gertrude Gibson, Catherine Conley and La Roche will swim a mile race, while other races will start from Bicknell's pier. In the evening there will be an illumination and display of fireworks. The officers of the association are Cornelius J. Murphy, president; James A. Gallivan, vice president; George J. Bicknell, vice-president; Max Mitchell, vice-president; Louis C. Brine, secretary; Thomas H. Sexton, assistant secretary; John A. Bruen, treasurer.

A social was held in connection with the celebration in the pavilion of the Hotel Nantasket, last evening.

my point? Develop and conserve. Don't shut vast areas of the country off from their proper uses. See that they get into the hands of people whose interest it is to make the most of them—permanently."

"What regulations would you propose?" I asked, incautiously.

"That's a detail," said Sir William. "Settle on a policy. Get the right people to carry it out. Regulations will make themselves."

It was time to go. Before I went I asked if I might give our conversation freely.

"Say anything you like," was his answer, "only don't make it appear that I've been talking Canadian Northern all the time. That's incidental."

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# Real Estate Market News

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Building construction throughout New England still continues with unabated activity, and from all reports it appears to be on a decided increase in the metropolitan district of Greater Boston. Believing the public generally will be interested to know that the 26 wards of the city are contributing their quota to constructive prosperity the following table of data for the first seven months of each year has been prepared for comparison by Monitor readers, through the courtesy of Charles S. Darnell, chief clerk in the office of Building Commissioner A. G. Everett. It will be noticed the table for the seven months of this year is nearly double that of the same period in 1911, which was considered a good year. And it must be impressed on the reader that these are figures taken from records of actual contracts completed and should in no wise be confounded with problematical possibilities of permits taken out, which sometimes never mature.

**1910 1911 1912**  
Brick ..... \$1,275,000 \$3,032,000 \$7,018,752  
Wood ..... 2,440,400 2,242,570 2,941,853  
Alterations, 2,352,540 1,641,545 3,016,226  
Totals \$6,067,940 \$6,916,115 \$12,976,831

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

### CONTRACTS AWARDED AUG. 21

**1912 1911 1910**  
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1911..... 2,440,400 2,242,570 2,941,853  
1910..... 2,352,540 1,641,545 3,016,226  
Totals \$6,067,940 \$6,916,115 \$12,976,831

### BACK BAY TRANSACTION

Deeds were passed yesterday from Charles H. Taylor, owner of the property to a large parcel of vacant land for immediate improvement, bounded by Lansdowne and Ipswich streets and the Fenway Baseball park, containing in all 67,327 square feet. The purchasers are the Fenway Garage Company, who have plans drawn for the erection of a two-story, reinforced concrete building occupying 50,000 square feet of land. The total floor space is to be 100,000 square feet, and the improvements so constructed that additions may be added as required. In all respects it will be a model plant for automobiles.

### WOODBURY TRANSACTIONS

Woodbury land, for the use of others, has been taken title to a four-story and basement octagon form, brick house at 133 Marlborough street, near Dartmouth street, conveyed by Ingersoll Amory, trustee, together with 3300 square feet of ground. The entire assessment is \$40,500, of which the land rating is \$18,500.

### SOUTH END CONVEYANCES

Thomas M. Smith has purchased from the owner Simon J. Gerroir a four-story and basement brick dwelling at 22 Motte street, near Harrison avenue, taxed for \$11,500, and the 1720 square feet of land included in the deal carries \$3000 of that amount.

### WEST END TRANSACTION

John C. Kiley has sold for the city of Boston, as a residuary legatee of the estate of George F. Parkman, the properties numbered 1 and 2 Lynde street, West End, to Patrick and Honora P. Sullivan. The property consists of 1650 square feet of land and two brick houses assessed for \$4000, the price paid. The estate adjoins other property of the purchaser who buys for investment.

### PAPERS WENT ON RECORD TODAY

transferring the title of the properties 73 and 75 Hancock street, Boston, from Mrs. Marie B. Earl of Burlington, N. J., and Princess Florence di Camporeale di Palermo, Italy, to their cousin, Mr. Henry P. Binney of Boston. The properties in question consist of two 3½-story and basement brick dwelling houses and about 3619 square feet of land situated directly opposite the State House extension and near the corner of Mt. Vernon street. There is a total assessed value of \$88,000, of which \$21,800 is on the land. Joseph Balch was the agent in the transaction, and will continue to have charge of these properties.

### DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The sale is reported this week of the estate 47-49 Ballou avenue, Dorchester, consisting of a modern two-family house of 11 rooms, with all conveniences, and 2180 square feet of land. Clara W. Dorr was the grantor, the purchaser being Benjamin G. Gove. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS REALTY COMPANY, INC.

Carney building, report the sale of the new three-family house situated 35 Juliette street, Dorchester, for William E. Wright. The land contains 3600 square feet and is assessed for \$800. The building is not yet assessed. The property has been purchased by Patrick A. O'Brien for occupancy.

### THE SAME HAS SOLD THE ESTATE

situated 107 Heath street, corner Edgar avenue, Roxbury, owned by George B. Jeffrey. It consists of a three-family house and 3200 square feet of land. The building is new and not assessed, but the land is rated at \$700. Charles W. Knox is the purchaser.

### CAMBRIDGE AND VICINITY

(Reported by T. H. Raymond)  
Mr. Raymond has sold for Morris Steinmetz the double house and 6000 square feet of land located at 19-21 Prince street, Cambridge. This property has a total assessed valuation of \$6400, and Christian Linn was the grantor.

### THE SAME BROKER HAS COMPLETED

the sale of another one of the new two-apartment houses being erected by August N. Hederstedt in the Fresh Pond district. This property is numbered 200

Larch road, Cambridge, and has been purchased by David Grimaldi for investment. The lot contains 3790 square feet of land.

Through his office, Edith H. Paul has deeded to Annie E. Harrington the estate located at 11 Kimball road, Arlington, comprising over 15,000 square feet of land, a modern single house and a stable.

The property 177 Adams street, Medford Hillside, is now in the possession of Josephine Thomas, title having been conveyed to her by Ray S. Dowe et al. The 4500 square feet of land and single house thereon have a total assessed valuation of \$3400.

Through his Somerville office Mr. Raymond has also sold a large lot of land, containing 12,414 square feet, located on Powder House boulevard, Somerville. The title is now in the name of George D. Ross, Frederick B. Furbish having been the grantor.

### WINCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

An estate situated 405 Mystic Valley parkway, Winchester, has been sold this week. It consists of a frame dwelling house of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, and 4330 square feet of land. Arthur T. Small was the purchaser, Henry G. Davy being the grantor.

Deeds have been recorded conveying title to a parcel of land on the north-west corner of Warren and Cabot streets, Winchester, containing 7289 square feet, to Clara O. Sleuman; the grantors were Frank S. Ripley, et al.

### THE EDWARD T. HARRINGTON COMPANY

was the broker in these transactions.

### LAND AND LOT SALES

Reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company:  
The sale of the well known Moller estate in Lancaster is just reported. It is located on the road leading from Lancaster to Leominster, and comprises a modern frame dwelling house of 10 rooms, a large stable, and several outbuildings, together with 2 acres of land, all under cultivation. The grantor was William H. Moller, and Margaret E. Snow the purchaser.

Title to 16 acres on Poniknik Heights road, has been conveyed to Arthur H. Lowe, by Grace Maynard; who has also conveyed 8 acres on Harvard road, Lancaster, to Thomas Dally.

The sale is reported this week of an estate located on lot 54, Everett street, Arlington, comprising a modern two-apartment house, 12 rooms, and 6000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Lizzie L. Gleason, Clarence H. Campbell being the grantor.

Lot 161 on Trowbridge street, Squire Park, Arlington, containing 5000 square feet, has been purchased by A. F. Kinney of Brookline, Anna N. Brown of Cambridge being the grantor.

At "Cocord River Park" Robert Hinde has purchased lot 82 on Wedgemere avenue, containing 4000 square feet; and lot 142 on Glen avenue, containing 4500 square feet, was purchased by Lucille Gaynor. E. M. Harrington of Cambridge was the grantor.

At "Rivermere on the Concord," North Billerica, Lewis Denton has purchased lots 285 and 286 on Elmwood avenue, containing 5400 square feet.

Charles Weston the adjoining lot 287, containing 2700 square feet.

Milton Masury lots 527 and 528 on Holly street, containing 6200 square feet. Charles Bruce, trustee, was the grantor.

The trustees of "Newport First Beach Land Company," Newport, R. I., have sold lots 155 and 156 on the south side of Seaside avenue, containing 12,000 square feet. Robert Benson was the purchaser.

Calvin F. Johnson purchased lot 218 on Miley avenue, containing 6000 square feet.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in these transactions.

### FACTORY SITE PURCHASED

W. W. Stall, president and manager of the Factory Exchange, has sold to a western syndicate affiliated with local interests the extensive manufacturing property on Railroad avenue near Wolaston station, Quincy, including a large area of land practically covered with buildings, formerly occupied by the Angier mills, now of Ashland, Mass. The plant will be equipped and operated for the production of a newly patented substitute for one now used in certain processes in shoe manufacturing.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

### BOSTON (City Proper)

Philip Russell to Frank H. Derbyshire, Minot st., q. 1.  
Frank H. Derbyshire to Fannie R. Russell, Minot st., q. 1.  
Simon J. Gerroir to Thomas M. Smith, Motte st., q. 1.  
Lugensell Amory, tr., to Woodbury Rand, to use of others, Marlboro st., d. 1.  
William P. Kelly to Margaret A. Scollin, w. 1.  
Marie B. Earl et al. to Henry P. Binney, Hancock st., 2 lots; w. 1.

### SOUTH BOSTON

William P. Watson to Jeremiah Mahoney et al., Hatch st., q. 1.  
Dennis L. Reardon to Bridget Duffey, w. 1.  
Waverly Cooperative Bank, mtgee., to Volney Skinner, Silver st., d. 1.  
Volney Skinner to Waverly Cooperative Bank, Silver st., q. 1.

### EAST BOSTON

Eliza F. Sullivan, tr., et al. to Tomasina Scirello, Grove st., w. 1.  
John Neco to Angelo Latazzi, Byson st., w. 1.  
Helen I. Haggerty to James Bellida et al., w. 1.  
Elliot Land Trust to Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Co., Bennington st., w. 1.

### ROXBURY

Simon Goldman to Benjamin Goldstein et al., Hemmaway st., 3 lots; w. 1.  
Charles H. Taylor to Fenway Garage Co., Ipswich and Lansdowne sts., q. 1.

## SHIPPING NEWS

**DORCHESTER**  
Mary Wilson, tr., to Thomas M. Wilson, 301, Brookline st., q. 1.  
Bridget Duffy to Frederick A. Corbett, Elder st., q. 1.  
William H. Maynard to Charles C. Ryder, Rosemont and Train sts., 2 lots; q. 1.

## WEST ROXBURY

John A. Haver to Mary L. Correll, Lorette and Hillcrest sts., q. 1.  
Annie M. Palmer, est., to William H. Knowlton, Symmes st., d. 1.  
Henry O. Fishman, mtgee., to Angier L. Goodwin, Hammutt st., d. 1.

## BRIGHTON

Frederick W. Hollis et al. to John Kingston Jr., No. Beacon st., q. 1.  
Nattie F. McDonald to Daisy T. Hurd, Hyde Park av., w. 1.

## WINTHROP

Elizabeth T. O'Neill to Walter H. Haynes, Ocean av., q. 1.  
John A. W. Silver et al. to Cora B. Silver et al., Beacon st., q. 1.

## REVERE

Walter E. Titus to Charles Allen, Crescent av. and Cottage st., w. 1.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 69, ward 24; Louis Jacobs, M. M. Kaiman; brick dwelling.  
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Torrey st., 1, ward 21; Louis Jacobs, M. M. Kaiman; brick tenements.  
Torrey st., 3, ward 21; Louis Jacobs, M. M. Kaiman; brick tenements.  
Carroll st., 41, ward 23; C. C. Brown; wood poultry house.

Mt. Hope st., 80, ward 23; T. Ania, C. A. & F. N. Russell; wood dwelling.  
Elmwood st., 165, ward 23; George E. Stead, D. T. Gubson; wood dwelling.  
Rosemont st., 49, ward 24; C. C. Ryder, James Beckwith; wood dwelling.

Gloucester st., 72, ward 21; M. Cashman, Wait & Copeland; wood dwelling.  
Chestnut Hill av., 76, ward 25; E. E. Peters; wood dwelling.  
Bernard st., 126, ward 24; Ellen E. Murphy; wood cement storage.

Marjorie st., 15, ward 25; Donald O'Connor; wood dwelling.  
Tremont st., 55-61, reg. Beacon st., ward 4; Houghton & Dutton; C. Clinton J. Warren; alter mercantile.  
Vila st., near Longwood av. ward 19; present and fellows of Harvard College; alter power station.

Washington st., 123-125, ward 9; C. A. Smith et al.; T. M. Sargent; alter store lodgings.  
Beacon st., 90, ward 11; Peerless Motor Car Co.; alter garage.  
Peterborough st., 50, ward 11; Diamond & Rosenberg; alter tenement.

Commonwealth av., 501, ward 11; Snider & Drucker; alter tenements.  
Central st., 245, ward 22; Sarah E. Morse; alter dwelling.  
Larkin st., 10, ward 17; Thos. S. O'Neill; brick dwelling.

Southampton st., 47, ward 17; Green Bros.; alter factory.  
Park st., 9, ward 7; Philip Dexter et al.; alter offices.  
Lexington st., 21, ward 1; Esther E. P. Bailey; alter factory.

Harrison av., 67, ward 9; J. Foulds, F. A. Norcross; alter tenements.  
Short st., 1, ward 2; C. Triugali; alter dwelling.  
Woolson st., 78, ward 4; G. O. Goudy, C. M. Ireland; wood dwelling.

Peter Parley rd., 3; Elie Johnson; wood dwelling.

## 10,000 SURROUND OROZCO WITH 600

**JUAREZ, Mex.**—Pascual Orozco, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces in the north is surrounded. This is declared by advices received here by Gen. Joaquin Tellez, federal commander of this zone. The official announcement is verified by railway reports and other sources.

Orozco now has only about 600 men. He is surrounded by federal forces aggregating 10,000.

## SUEZ CANAL RATE IS NOT REPRISAL

**NEW YORK**—A Paris despatch to the New York Herald says that the Suez Canal Company declares that the reduction of the Suez canal dues is in no way connected with the Panama canal. The directors of the Suez Canal Company, they say, have not even thought of reprisals against the Panama canal, and the reduction has no connection with any possible competition.

## CAMPAIGN FUND IN BANKS LEGAL

**WASHINGTON**—The proposed plan of Acting Chairman McAdoo of the Democratic national committee to have banks receive and transmit campaign contributions for the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties is not illegal, so far as the national banks are concerned, provided the banks incur no extra expense and undertake the work voluntarily. This opinion has been given by Secretary MacVeagh by F. A. Reeve, acting solicitor of the treasury department, who examined the national banking and campaign publicity laws.

## STITCHERS CHANGE OFFICERS

**BROCKTON, Mass.**—At the election of the stitchers' union, held Friday, James Duffey, representing the so-called insurgent party in the organization, defeated Frederick E. Studley, who was a candidate for reelection as business agent, an office he has held for 11 years. The only member representing the conservative side to win a place was Warren M. Hatch, who defeated Joseph D. Manning.

## LA FOLLETTE MEN FOR WILSON

**CHICAGO**—Joseph E. Davis of Wisconsin, secretary of the Democratic national committee, has announced that Rudolph Spreckels of California and John G. Blaine of Wisconsin, both supporters of U. S. Senator Robert M. La Follette in his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, had agreed to head an organization to work for Woodrow Wilson in the presidential campaign.

## DELAY IN PUBLICATION

**NEW YORK**—Senator Josephus Daniels, in charge of the publicity department of the Democratic national committee, today announced that Democratic contributions would not be published until Sept. 10. The delay Daniels said was due to the late opening of the Chicago headquarters. After this date daily lists will be issued.

## STEAMER IN FROM INDIA

After a remarkably quick passage from Calcutta and Colombo, the British steamer Swazi, Captain Abby, docked at Mystic docks, Charlestown, today bringing a cargo of 7500 tons of general merchandise of which 6000 tons is for Boston. The Swazi also brought a considerable amount of ivory for New York.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Among the arrivals of fishing vessels at T wharf today was the steamer Heroine, which lost her propeller off Salem on Friday. She came into port in tow, with 37,200 pounds of fish. Another arrival today was the steamer Foam, with 31,700 pounds of fish.

Dealers' prices of fish per hundred weight at T wharf today were as follows:  
Steak cod \$6.25, market cod \$2.50, had-dock \$2.25, pollock \$3.75, large hake \$2.25, medium hake \$1.75.

Arrivals of groundfish for the week ending today were larger than in the corresponding week of last year, totaling 2,806,900 pounds, compared with 1,952,000 in the corresponding week of 1911. To date arrivals total 69,925,548 pounds, compared with 63,928,140 pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

Arriving late yesterday the British freighter Francisco, Captain Barke, ended a passage of 14 days from Hull, Eng. The steamer had a large general cargo.

Delayed in loading her freight the Allan line steamer Parisian, which was scheduled to sail yesterday, did not leave port until early today.

Sailing for Liverpool today the Leyland line steamer Bohemian carried 18 passengers and a big cargo of freight. Among the passengers on the Bohemian were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Patten, A. E. Wake, Miss Maud Ambra, Miss Gale, Miss Marion Simmons, Miss N. Southern, Ali Ardatt, Hollis P. Gale, H. B. Kemp, H. Huntington, P. H. Squire, Capt. W. F. Sterling, J. Taylor and L. J. Vandev.

The committee for the annual Mardi Gras festival at Revere beach Sept. 4 to 7, is making preparations for elaborate festivities which will begin at 2 o'clock each afternoon and last far into the night. This carnival will be staged on the Metropolitan park reservation and supported entirely by private subscription.

The citizens' committee which has charge of all arrangements includes Louis Bopp, chairman; Charles L. Ridgway, treasurer; Arthur S. Hile, J. J. Hurley, William Kline.

Each evening at 8 o'clock a grand pageant will start at Revere street and pass along the boulevard to Eliot circle, a distance of nearly a mile. There will be five bands and drum corps in line, 10 symbolic floats and various civic and military bodies. Twenty men have been employed in the construction of these floats, which will include "Fame," "Beauty and the Beast," "Revere Beach," "Robinson Crusoe," "Slumberland," "The Martians" and others, special costumes having been designed for 140 persons.

The floats are equally divided between the comic and serious. Herbert Ridgway will be the chief marshal of the parade each evening, and of the special decorated custom-made parade, open to all on Saturday, the closing evening.

The King and Queen will be elected by popular vote.

## HAVE PLAN FOR FIVE-CENT FARE

For the benefit of the regular patrons of the Boston & Worcester line transferring to the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company between Cherry Valley in the town of Leicester and the city of Worcester, the railroad commissioners today recommended that the company issue an identification ticket, without transfer privileges, to enable passengers during certain hours to ride for a 5 cent fare. The present fare is 7½ cents by use of a transfer at the city hall.

The board says that it does not believe that the company's net income is sufficiently large to justify an extension of the present fare limit. The petition was brought by the Leicester selectmen.

## HENS FOR ALL WHO WISH IS LAW NOW

People of Mattapan, represented by John F. Duffy, president of the improvement association of that section, are likely to win their plea for permission to keep hens. The mayor has held but it was with some astonishment that he received information from Dr. Mallowney of the health board on Friday that to keep them a license must be obtained from the board.

As a result no longer can the board withhold licenses from those who wish to keep poultry, since the mayor has issued orders that whoever wishes to rear the birds may if the neighbors do not complain.

## PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**  
Str Swazi (Br), Calcutta July 7, Colombo 14, via Gibraltar.  
Str Kennebec, from Newport News.  
Str Massachusetts, Colerth, New York.  
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

**Cleared**  
Str Halifax (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I., by F. W. Bell.  
Str Katahdin, Chichester, Charleston and Jacksonville, by Clyde line.  
Str Nantucket, Hatch, Norfolk, by C. H. Maynard.

**Sailed**  
Str Parisian (Br), Glasgow, Bohemian (Br), Liverpool; tugs Lenape, Philadelphia, two bgs Presto, Phoenix and Brookside; Gvalia, two bgs Hattie for Newport News, Annie and Harvard for Lambert Point; Vesta, two bgs Tunkhannock, Lynn, and will return with lighter Sycamore; Edwin L. Pillsbury, Lynn, to return with bgs Langhorne for Philadelphia; strs Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S., Port Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Nacoochee, Savannah; Nantucket, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; Katahdin, Jacksonville via Charleston; Massachusetts, New York; H. F. Dimock, New York; tug Nottingham, tug bgs C. R. R. of N. J. No. 12, Newburyport; strs Coastwise, Norfolk; Suffolk for Norfolk.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Aug. 23, strs Baltic, Liverpool and Queenstown; Raymon, Mobile; Madison, Newport News and Norfolk; Manana Hata, Baltimore; Delaware, Philadelphia; schs John Boasert, Whittier, Georgetown, S. C.; Frank Brainerd, Rowland, Stockton Springs, Me.; Nat. C. Meader, McAuley, Perth Amboy for York, Me.; tugs Neptune, two bgs; Irvington, with three.

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

**CITY ISLAND, Aug. 23**—Paid south, tug Plymouth, tug three lgees; launch Oceba, from Liverpool, N. S. for New York.  
Paid east, 23, lighthouse str Pansy, Staten Island for New London; schrs Percy C. Elizabethport for Nova Scotia; John A. Beckerman; Maurer, N. J. for Boston; Jesse Hart 2nd, South Amboy for Calais; tug Resolute, tug six lgees; Baltimore, Aug. 23—Sld, strs Howard, Boston; Parthian, Savannah and Jacksonville; Theodore Weems, Georgetown, S. C. and Charleston.

**CAPE HENRY, Aug. 23**—Pd in, str Romsdal, New York for Newport News. Pd out, 23, strs Chesapeake, Baltimore for New York; Richmond, Newport News for Havana; schr Eleanor F. Bartram, Baltimore for Mayport.

**DIAMOND SHOALS, N. C., Aug. 23**—Pd lighthouse, bark J. B. Rabel, Savannah for Bridgeport, Ct.  
**FERNANDINA, Aug. 23**—Sld, schr Percy Birdall, Holmes, New York.  
**PYRE ISLAND, Aug. 23**—Pd south, a Reading tug two bgs.  
**GALVESTON Aug. 23**—Arrd, str Atlantis, Puerto Barrios.

Sld, 23, str Noreaga, Christiania, etc., via New Orleans; Steiermark; Hamburg via Norfolk; Burstad, Frontera; El Dia, New York.  
**GEORGETOWN, S. C., Aug. 23**—Sld, str Katahdin, New York.  
**JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 23**—Arrd, str Suwanee, Baltimore.

Sld, 23, str Comanche, New York via Charleston; schr Alice L. Pendleton, Cuba.  
**MOBILE, Aug. 23**—Arrd, str Signe, Havana; schr Hartney W. Matanzas.  
Cld, 23, str Ft Gaines, Bocas del Toro; Agnelli, Puerto Cortez; John Wilson; Belize, for Belize.

**NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23**—Arrd, strs Joseph Vaccaro, Ceiba; Taunton, from Bocas del Toro; Ben Vracie, Santos via Rio Janeiro and Victoria.  
Cld, 23, strs Corinto, Ceiba and Tola; Escondido, Bluefields; Atenas, Bocas del Toro via Colon; Creole, New York; African Prince, New York via Norfolk; Tabasco, Vera Cruz; Erodide, Trieste via Norfolk, Marselles, Catania and Venice.

Sld from Port Eads, Aug. 23, strs Helene Menzell, Rotterdam via Norfolk; Lettie Menzell, Copenhagen via Norfolk; Sahara, Glasgow via Norfolk; Northland, Mobile; Mexican, Liverpool via Newport News; Potomac, Philadelphia.  
**NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 23**—Sld str Kanawha, Boston; M. E. Harper.  
**NORFOLK, Aug. 23**—Arrd strs Elizabeth, Port St. Joe; Westmoor, Pen-

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

**Sailings from New York**  
Dura d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa, Aug. 24  
Prinz Frick Wilhelm, for Bremen, Aug. 24  
Carnegie, for Liverpool, Aug. 24  
Majestic, for Southampton, Aug. 24  
Minnetonka, for London, Aug. 24  
St. Paul, for Southampton, Aug. 24  
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen, Aug. 24  
Lustania, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 24  
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Aug. 24  
Vigeland, for Liverpool, Aug. 24  
La Provence, for Havre, Aug. 24  
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, Aug. 24  
Minnehaha, for Naples-Trieste, Aug. 24  
Abruzzo, for Naples-Genoa, Aug. 24  
Regina, for Bremen, Aug. 24  
Columbia, for Glasgow, Aug. 24  
Grecian, for Southampton, Aug. 24  
Philadelphia, for Southampton, Aug. 24  
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 24  
Vigeland, for Liverpool, Aug. 24  
La Touraine, for Havre, Aug. 24  
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Aug. 24

**Sailings from Boston**  
Creston, for Liverpool, Aug. 24  
Archie, for Liverpool, Aug. 24  
Sable, for Liverpool, Aug. 24  
Winifreda, for Liverpool, Aug. 2



# Stock Market Quiet, Closing Featureless

## MONEY RATES NOW LEADING FACTOR IN STOCK MARKET

Firmer Tendency Tends to Check Operations and a Hesitating Tone Is Noted—Canadian Pacific Off

## BOSTON IS QUIET

Firmer tendency in money rates with prospects for a further advance when the crop movement is well under way is causing some hesitancy in stock market operations. The money situation rather than the political is the one important factor in the stock markets. Business is requiring greater funds as trade expands and it is likely that a greater amount will be required to move the crops than ever before. However, this condition has been anticipated to some extent and bankers have prepared to take care of the urgent demand for funds so that in a measure a stringency may be averted.

Considerable irregularity has been noted in price movements this week. The net changes, however, have not been important. Profit taking had much to do with the reaction. The market has been rather broad but trading on the whole has been light.

Opening prices today were generally a good fraction higher than last night's closing. A few specialties, particularly Sears Roebuck and Mexican Petroleum had good early advances. Guggenheim and American Woolen were in demand. The Boston market was quiet. An advance in Mergenthaler was about the only early feature. North Butte had a moderate advance.

There was very little attention paid to Steel, Reading and Union Pacific during the short session. Fluctuations were confined to the fractions. Sears Roebuck opened up 1 1/4 at 204, advanced to 205 and then receded.

Canadian Pacific was a weak feature. Its decline is attributed to the likelihood that the proposed stock increase will go before Parliament for final action. The stock opened up 1/4 this morning at 275 1/4 and sold down to 270 1/4 before rallying.

Mexican petroleum opened up a point at 73 1/4 and advanced two points further before receding.

On the local exchange considerable interest was taken in United Shoe Machinery. It opened up 1/4 at 54 1/4 and advanced more than a point further. North Butte, Calumet & Arizona and Lake Copper advanced moderately.

## MANY FORD CARS IN THIS COUNTRY

DETROIT—One person in every 1000 old enough to be enumerated in the last government census is an owner of a Ford model T. That is, one-tenth of 1 per cent of the population of the United States are possessors of Fords.

The last official government census shows the population of the United States to be 92,174,515. The total number of model T's now in use in this country is given at the Ford factory as 156,640. Figure the percentage for yourself.

This is remarkable when it is considered that less than 1 per cent of the people of the country own an automobile of any kind. Even in New York less than 1 per cent of the inhabitants own one. The same condition is true in Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore and other large cities.

In all probability before the close of the coming automobile selling year the percentage of Ford model T's will have mounted much higher.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding a limited routine jobbing outlet, and the market has a quiet but fairly steady appearance, with dealers quoting 43 1/2 to 44 1/2 ex-yard.

Rosin—Business continues slow and unimportant, with the limited transactions rarely exceeding jobbing proportions, but the tone of the market is steady without change in quotations. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, Gen Sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.70, D \$7, E \$7.15, F \$7.35, G \$7.40, H \$7.45, I \$7.50, K \$7.60, M \$7.70, N \$7.85, WG \$8.15, WW \$8.30.

Tar and Pitch—Jobbing parcels are moving moderately, with tar quoted \$5.50 to \$5.75, and pitch, \$4 to \$4.25.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 40c. Sales 793, receipts 1250, exports 525, stock 57,024. Rosin firm. Sales 3545, receipts 2412, exports 5010, stock 104,824. Sales 2545 barrels. Prices: WW \$8.10, WG \$7.70, N \$7.15, M \$6.80, K \$6.75, I \$6.75, H \$6.70, G \$6.75, F \$6.75, E \$6.65, D \$6.50, B \$6.30.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 32s 6d. Rosins, common, 16s 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 31s 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s 9d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$6.10, spirits, machine steady at 39c. Tar firm at \$2.10, turpentine hard, \$3.25, soft \$4.75, virgin \$4.75.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	88	88	87 1/2	88
Am Steel	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Steel Foundry	40	40	40	40
Am Cotton Oil	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Am Loco	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Smelting	87	87	87	87
Am Steel Foundry	128	128	128	128
Am Steel Foundry	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am T & T	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Woolen	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Woolen pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Anacosta	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atchafalpa	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Assets Realty Co	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Gen Electric	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Gen Electric pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Gen Steel	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
B R T	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Con Gas	146 1/4	146 1/4	146 1/4	146 1/4
Chl & West	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl & West pf	36	36	36	36
Chl & West pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chl & West pf	141	141	141	141
Chl & West pf	82	82	82	82
Ca Pacific	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Con Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Goldfield Cons	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Gen Electric	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Guggenheim Ex Co	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Gen Motor Co	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gen Motor pf	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motor pf	45	45	45	45
Harvester	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Harvester new	121	121	121	121
Harvester pf	19	19	19	19
Inter Med	20	20	20	20
Inter Med pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Paper	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Paper pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan City So pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
L & N	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Lehigh Valley	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Lehigh Valley pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L & N	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Miami	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Missouri Pacific	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Mex Petroleum	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
M R P & S Co	152	152	152	152
Nat Lead	140	140	140	140
Nat Lead pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Norfolk & Western	118	118	118	118
Norfolk & Western pf	118	118	118	118
Northern	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Northern Pacific	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Omaha	133	133	133	133
Ontario & Western	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pacific T & T	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Peoples Gas	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Peoples Gas pf	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pub Ser Corp	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Pullman	171	171	171	171
Ray	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Republic Steel pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rock Island	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Sears Roebuck	204	205	203 1/2	203 1/2
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Southern Ry	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Southern Ry pf	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Tennessee Copper	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Union Pac & F	14	14	14	14
Union Pacific	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
U S Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U S Steel pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Steel pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U S Steel pf	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Wabash	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Washington	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Woolworth	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

## RETURNS OF THE CLEARING HOUSE

The following table, made up by telegraph, of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, indicates that the total bank clearings of all clearing houses of the United States for week ending Aug. 24 have been \$2,883,980,910, against \$3,301,011,888 last week and \$2,524,621,323 the corresponding week last year:

	1912	1911	Incr.
New York	\$1,326,370,640	\$1,109,498,020	\$216,872,620
Boston	114,775,882	102,685,490	12,090,392
Philadelphia	104,770,102	94,170,987	10,599,115
Baltimore	27,510,002	23,403,114	4,106,888
Chicago	228,403,923	204,137,083	24,266,840
St. Louis	12,315,591	10,400,228	1,915,363
New Orleans	14,804,390	14,022,136	782,254
Other cities	\$1,881,308,540	\$1,063,442,160	\$817,866,380
Total	\$2,883,980,910	\$2,524,621,323	\$359,359,587

All cities for week ending Aug. 24: \$2,883,980,910; last week: \$3,301,011,888; 1911: \$2,524,621,323.

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## AGENCIES REPORT BUSINESS BUOYANT IN VARIOUS LINES

Principal Industries Are Working to Full Normal Capacity and Sentiment Becomes More Buoyant

## GOOD CROP NEWS

Mercantile agencies report continued trade expansion. Business in many lines is buoyant. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: With crop prospects increasingly brilliant, with the principal industries working to full normal capacity, with trade distribution continuously expanding, and with business sentiment becoming daily more and more confident, the whole situation, both in fundamental conditions and in volume of transactions, is better than it has been for years.

Buyers of cotton goods are disposed to reduce their repeat orders, while waiting for the raw material market to adjust itself on a stable basis, but there are urgent calls on mill agents for moderate-sized lots of plain and colored cottons for quick shipments, indicating the short supplies in jobbers' hands for the fall season.

Finished goods are firm, but there were some downward revisions made in print cloths. Reports from jobbing centers in the West and Southwest indicate an abnormally active fall trade.

Export business is quiet, some prints and narrow brown sheetings being ordered for South America. Men's wear and woolen dress goods continue in good demand for both spring, 1913, delivery and for the current fall season. Cotton yarns are steady, mills being well conditioned for some time to come, and worsted yarns are firm.

The price question continues to be a retarding factor in the market for footwear and purchases, as a rule, are in moderate amounts. Factories are only fairly well engaged. Stocks in the hands of retailers are believed to be small and active. Buying cannot therefore be much longer postponed, especially as leather continues very strong.

Large sales have been made of all kinds of leather, notably sole. Total sales in all markets aggregated fully 300,000 sides which included 43,000 sides of secured oak backs in New York at 40 cents tannery run while a number of sales of hemlock and union soles were made in Boston in lots ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 backs each.

In upper leather, trade is steady with prices very firm. Hides remain at the highest level ever known and some varieties of packer hides show further advances.

Failures this week number 279 in the United States against 200 last year and 21 in Canada compared with 24 a year ago.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says: Perhaps the only possible check to full present or near future activity is found in the gradually enervating political campaign, but it is a matter of widespread remark that political discussion is apparently giving less than expected weight, while trade and industrial attention is largely riveted on the more solid developments arising from the practical assurance of good crops.

Trade demand has expanded noticeably in dry goods, lumber, coal, wool, shoes, leather, and last, but by no means least in iron and steel, where higher prices have apparently not acted as a bar to further buying.

Copper is quiet, but there is more or less buying on. Leading producers are quoting firm prices, yet enough resale copper has appeared to cause a slightly lower price level. Large consumers, with whom business seems to be very good, only come to the market as their requirements demand, their object being to await developments as regards prices and production.

Wheat—including flour—exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Aug. 22 aggregated 3,338,569 bushels, against 3,322,476 this week last year. For the eight weeks ending Aug. 22 exports were 22,377,658 bushels, against 20,151,183 in the corresponding week last year.

Corn exports for the week were 57,285 bushels, against 329,610 in 1911. For the eight weeks ending Aug. 22 corn exports were 702,456 bushels, against 435,730 last year.

## WHEAT GRADING HIGH

WINNIPEG—Cold showers were reported in many parts of West Friday, but not sufficient to interfere with harvesting generally. New wheat on the Winnipeg exchange is being received and grading high. Shortage of men and twine is causing some apprehension.

## STEEL RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Northern Pacific has placed an order for 25,000 tons of rails with the United States Steel Corporation. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie has ordered 20,000 tons from the same corporation.

## OPTIMISTIC VIEW

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Conditions generally are steadily improving and business sentiment is daily becoming more confident and even elated. In the security market coppers and steel will be the leaders.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
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## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## LARGE INCREASES IN FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITAIN RECORDED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The returns dealing with British foreign trade for the month of July, 1912, which have just been issued, show a very satisfactory condition of affairs, large increases being manifested in both imports and exports.

In considering the actual figures it should be remembered that last month contained one more working day than the corresponding month of 1911. The recent dock strike, also, might be expected to have influenced the figures to some extent, but the fact that a dock strike was in progress in July, 1911, prevents the actual influence of the recent labor troubles being accurately determined.

The value of imports during the past month amounted to £28,364,351, an increase of £7,266,170 or 14.2 per cent on the figures for July, 1911. Exports amounted to £41,986,360, an increase of £7,378,724 or 21.3 per cent on the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year. The value of re-exports was £7,093,660, but in this case there was a decrease of £1,083,050 or 13.2 per cent on the figures for July, 1911.

As regards the imports, perhaps the most remarkable figures are those of rice, which decreased 130.3 per cent in quantity, but increased 211.9 per cent in value. Imports of raw cotton increased 13.7 per cent in quantity and 4.7 per cent in value.

Under the heading of exports large increases occurred in the case of wool, which increased 69.5 per cent in quantity and 66.5 per cent in value; coal, coke and manufactured fuel, which increased 43.7 per cent in quantity and 50.4 per cent in value; and iron and steel, which increased 36.2 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value. Increases of 38.8 and 35.2 per cent in quantity and of 28.3 and 27.6 per cent in value occurred, respectively, in the case of cotton yarn and twist, and of cotton piece goods.

The total amount of British and foreign shipping engaged in the foreign trade during July, 1912, was 4,132,145 tons entered with cargoes, and 5,929,037 tons cleared with cargoes, these being increases of 299,618 and 1,041,641 tons, respectively, as compared with July, 1911.

## EARLY CONCLUSION OF FRANCO-SPANISH TREATY IS EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—It is now no secret that the negotiations between France and Spain have taken a turn for the better. Things have recently progressed in such a manner as to justify the belief that at an early date, probably even by the end of the present month, a treaty between the two countries covering the whole Moroccan question and including the special question of Tangiers will be signed.

In confirmation of this the announcement has just come that there is on foot a movement for the organizing of a fête by the members of the local press at San Sebastian to commemorate the signing of the new treaty and to afford a special opportunity of giving expression to the feelings of Franco-Spanish friendship which though perhaps superficially disturbed by recent events has at the bottom a firm and stable basis.

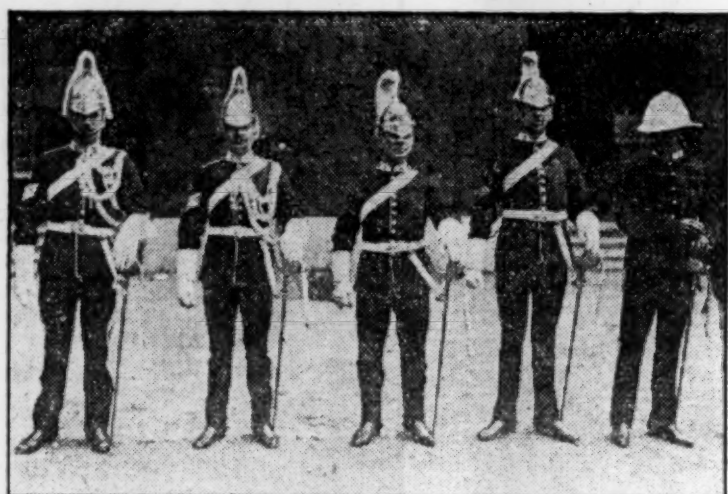
It is proposed to invite both the Spanish minister of foreign affairs and the French ambassador at Madrid to attend the fête and it is rumored that an effort is being made, with a view of giving a larger importance to the occasion, to secure the attendance also of both the Spanish and French premiers, thereby ensuring an official expression of the friendship which exists between the two nations.

## SKI RACES IN ALPS ARE ATTRACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)  
GENEVA, Switzerland—Over 300 spectators witnessed the ski meeting which has just been held above St. Moritz, on the glacier below the Piz Coratsch, at a height of approximately 10,000 feet. The spectators seemed to enjoy the climb up from all parts of the Lower Engadine, as they assembled in great numbers. Thirty competitors entered for the races and jumping events, which were keenly contested. Several Norwegians gave an interesting exhibition of jumping on skis, and the meeting proved that the ski can be used equally well in summer as in winter in the Alps.

INDIAN TRADE INCREASES  
(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—During the financial year ending April 30, the imports of merchandise rose from £86,240,000 to £92,380,000, whilst exports rose from £139,920,000 to £151,830,000, the total trade thus showing a net increase of £18,050,000, or 8 per cent, over that of the preceding year.

## FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENT CELEBRATES ITS 250 YEARS



Men of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, originally known as the Tangier Horse

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The cavalry regiment of the line, the Royal Dragoons, celebrates the two hundred-fiftieth anniversary of its foundation this year. This famous regiment owes its existence to that chapter in English history which records the alliance of Charles II. with the Portuguese princess, Katherine of Braganza. This princess brought as her dowry half a million of money, Bombay in the East Indies, and the city of Tangier.

It was thought that the possession of Tangier might become the nucleus of a large African empire and accordingly the Earl of Peterborough was commanded to raise a troop of horse to be known as the "Tangier Horse," and which ultimately became known as the Royal Dragoons. In October 1661 the Tangier Horse mustered at St. Georges Fields, Southwark, and sailing in December arrived in Tangier in January 1662.

A small handful of men against the hordes of Moors, their record until 1680 is one of continued and vexatious warfare, broken by deeds of picturesque valor such as that on March 1, 1664, when Gaylan, the usurper of Fez, at the head of a Moorish army appeared on the crest of a hill a short distance from the town. The Earl of Teviot, spying the scarlet standard of the Moorish cavalry, ordered the troopers under Captain Witham to make a sally and capture the standard, which they did, and hoisted on one of the towers of Tangier on the return of the regiment to England.

## LONDON NAVAL DEPOT ORDERED BY AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is understood that the development of the Australian navy has given rise to such a large amount of clerical and other work that the commonwealth government has decided to open a naval depot in London in connection with the office of the high commissioner.

Meanwhile good progress is being made with the work on the vessels which are being constructed in Britain for the commonwealth fleet, and the cruiser Sydney is to be launched on the Clyde on Aug. 29, and in a few weeks' time the two submarines which are under construction at Barrow will also be ready to take the water.

## BRISTOL EXCELS IN QUICK HANDLING OF PERISHABLE GOODS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISTOL, Eng.—In the official guide to the port of Bristol just published special reference is made to Bristol's position and the Australasian trade.

The Federal and Shire lines which cater for this traffic have recently added extra steamers, and the port has made excellent provision for meeting all reasonable demands in the handling of goods; indeed, an Australian representative recently in Bristol spoke in high praise of the facilities provided at Avonmouth.

The cold stores are equipped with the best mechanical appliances for dealing rapidly with perishable goods, the produce being conveyed direct from the steamer's hold to the stores and from the stores to refrigerated railway cars, with little or no exposure, and the risk of damage or deterioration is thereby reduced to a minimum.

Bristol enjoys a good reputation in handling this class of traffic, and is reasonably expecting to see considerable developments in the not distant future.

QUEENSLAND TO CALL SETTLERS  
(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The premier of Queensland, the Hon. D. F. Denham, announced that a more active immigration policy would be begun in October. The need of a larger population in Queensland is most desirable and the government intends to do its utmost to remedy the deficiency.

## BETTER CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN FORCE ON BRITISH RAILWAY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Almost simultaneously with the great improvements instituted in the labor conditions of the Great Northern railway, comes the news that the Great Western railway has made similar arrangements for its men.

Although, E. Charles, the men's secretary, has explained, the agreements are not all that the men desired, still, taken in combination with the advance of wages in October last a substantial improvement must be admitted. The total gain, he calculates as a £140,000 a year additional wages, affecting ticket examiners, greasers, engine drivers, washers, and, perhaps, most important of all, signmen.

At the same time the hours have been decreased, so that an eight hours day has been obtained, at all events for the men in the London district where the work is heaviest. Special terms have also been made for the goods guards and shunters, who are to receive time and a quarter for all work done between mid day on Saturday and Sunday night. There is also to be an immediate increase in the weekly wages of the gangers.

In proof of the rapidly with which the terms have been arranged, it is only necessary to say that the negotiations were only entered into towards the close of July, so that no time at all has been lost in arriving at this arrangement.

CADET SEEKS EXEMPTION  
(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A cadet from Ballarat, Victoria, has objected to performing his military duty on the ground of religious objections. It is contended by the cadet's solicitor that compulsory service is unconstitutional, being a violation of section 116 of the constitutional act. Pending the trial of the case the cadet has been ordered to attend his arrears of drill.

ST. VINCENT AT CHATHAM  
(Special to the Monitor)  
CHATHAM, England—The battleship St. Vincent of the first battle squadron, left Sheerness for Chatham dockyard for her annual refit. The St. Vincent is the first dreadnought battleship to enter Chatham dockyard, no other battleship of the dreadnought era having steamed beyond Kethole Reach.

## KARACHI CHAMBER URGES EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)  
KARACHI, India—In a letter addressed to the government of India with the object of setting forth the necessity of a drastic solution of the increasingly pressing problem of railway finance in India, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce point out that the recommendation of the Indian railway finance committee for an annual allotment of £12,500,000 for railways has never been worked up to; in fact, the allotment for the present year is only £9,000,000.

After insisting on the necessity of the full allotment being provided, they say that the government are evidently forced to rely upon one chief source of supply, namely, loans from the public. With regard to this matter they point out that at the moment, and probably for some years to come, commerce and industries are face to face with a general upward movement in the level of prices. This general upward movement of prices is giving a marked stimulus to all production and trade and is bringing about an increase in the earnings of capital. This has the result of depreciating the value of all fixed interest-bearing securities.

In such circumstances, they argue, there is little or no probability of government being able to borrow largely at 3½ per cent. Indeed they express the opinion that such a rate will probably have to be regarded for some time to come as a thing of the past. In these circumstances they deprecate any policy of delay on the part of the government until capital can be borrowed more cheaply, and urge that the government should continue raising money freely at higher rates than 3½ per cent.

In the meantime, they continue, money is urgently needed to bring India's chief railways up to a standard of efficiency adequate to the demands of India's rapidly expanding trade, and as a temporary measure they urge the immediate utilization of some of the government of India's balances at present lying in London.

## GERMANY LEADS ALL COUNTRIES IN USE OF POST CARD

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERNE, Switzerland—According to statistics prepared by the postal union relating to the circulation of post cards in the various countries of the world, Germany heads the list with 1,500,000,000 per annum. Japan comes next with not much more than half this amount, namely, 894,000,000. Great Britain being a good third with 845,000,000.

As regards other countries, Austria sends out 432,000,000, Russia 290,000,000, Italy 137,000,000, and Hungary 113,000,000. It will probably come as a general surprise that France sends out 30,000,000 post cards only, but this is probably due to the fact that a post card containing more than five words costs the relatively high amount of 10 centimes.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA EXPECTED TO PROVE AGRICULTURAL LAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
BULAWAYO, Rhodesia—At a recent banquet which was given in his honor, Earl Grey confessed that before his present visit he was under the impression that, while the destiny of southern Rhodesia would be union with the rest of South Africa, that of northern Rhodesia, owing to its sub-tropical nature, would be to become part of a great sub-tropical dependency embracing Nyasaland, Nigeria, East Africa and Uganda, a dependency which might in time become a second India.

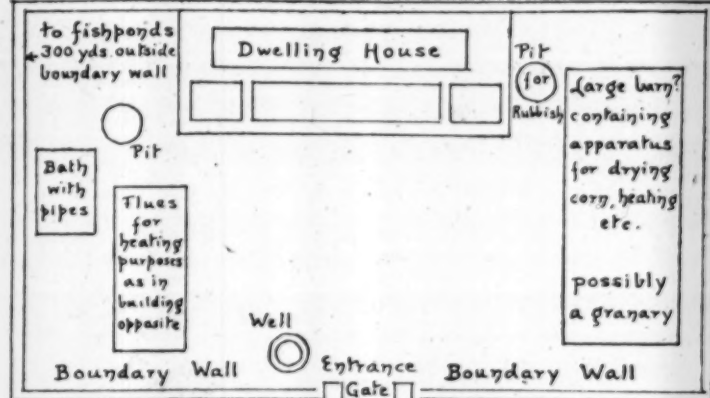
As a result of his recent visit to northern Rhodesia, however, he had come to the conclusion that that country was likely not only to rival but possibly to surpass southern Rhodesia as a prosperous agricultural country. In these circumstances he would be the settlers both in northern and southern Rhodesia to be in no hurry in deciding what was to be the eventual destiny of their country and he urged them to consider carefully before they decided to change their present regime.

One thing, he said, they could at any rate dismiss from their minds, namely, that the Chartered Company would ever be tempted to sell the country for the sake of dividends.

## SERVIA ALLIED WITH BULGARIA

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It is now admitted that a defensive alliance exists between Bulgaria and Serbia. It is considered, however, that Bulgaria, situated as she is between Turkey and Roumania, would hesitate to enter into hostilities against the better advice of Russia.

## INSIGHT INTO EARLY ROMAN LUXURY AFFORDED BY VILLA



Ground plan of Roman villa, built possibly before A. D. 100, which has been found at Hambledon, near Henley

(Special to the Monitor)  
HENLEY, Eng.—The ruins of a Roman villa over which for hundreds of years the crops of countless seasons have been sown and reaped has just been brought to light at Hambledon, near Henley.

This villa was once a magnificent dwelling, spacious, beautiful and luxuriously equipped. A Roman of great wealth and position occupied it, possibly he built it for his own use. The grounds contained a private well, fishponds and a splendid bath, so dear to the heart of the Romans of the first century. They also loved warm houses and in proof of this are numerous hypocausts and flues once used for heating the house, the furnace holes being still blackened by fires which burned 1500 years ago.

Tessellated pavements, to some of which some color still clings, pavements which once echoed to the footfall of the Romans, are in good preservation, but the crowning wonders are the many bowls, pins and pots, which have been found, as

well as the very grains of corn which must have been in process of preparation for food, but which dropped to the floor and were preserved during the following centuries. Coins abound among the ruins. These are useful as fixing the date of the occupation of the villa, which was possibly before A. D. 100.

No doubt this villa belonged to a rich gentleman, a Roman, who enjoyed his country estate and his capacious dwelling with its "modern" equipments as much as the country gentleman of today. The life he lived though was a very different one. Traveling was not undertaken in those days and no motor carried him over hill and dale east and west, to London for the season, to Epsom for the Derby, or even as far as Henley for the regatta. But he watched his fish swimming in his three fine fishponds, spent hours a day in his splendid marble bath, and entertained a passing and very rare friend on oysters—for oyster shells are here in abundance and even some unopened oysters yet remain.

## TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR SOUTH AFRICA IS FURTHER DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Important conferences have been held in London lately on the subject of the establishment of a South African teaching university.

Alfred Beit and Sir Julius Wernher each bequeathed a sum of £500,000 for such an institution, at Groote Schuur, and towards carrying out Cecil Rhodes' original idea which has not yet been realized. Negotiations have, however, taken place during the last two years, between Mr. Malan, the union minister of education, and representatives of Mr. Beit and Sir Julius Wernher as to the form which this university shall take, but nothing definite has, so far, been decided upon.

Sir Julius Wernher nominated Sir Lionel Phillips and Sir Starr Jameson as his representatives in the matter and informed them of his wishes on the subject. These gentlemen have lately arrived in London, and thus an opportunity is afforded for the resumption of personal negotiations with Sir David Graaff before his return to South Africa. It is expected that a scheme will be formulated which will be approved both by the Union government and the representatives of the original donors.

## PERSIAN FINANCES BENEFIT LITTLE

(Special to the Monitor)  
TEHERAN, Persia—The financial position of the Persian government has not improved. Of the £200,000 advanced by Great Britain and Russia three months ago, one quarter was retained by the Russian bank in settlement of outstanding claims, and a similar amount was expended in the pension of the ex-shah and payments to his followers. The £100,000 left for the administration of the country had to be largely devoted to the cost of the expedition against Salar ed Dowleh.

## NEW SOUTH WALES EXPORTING FERNS

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—New South Wales, through the enterprise of some settlers, has developed a new and regular trade in the exportation of the ferns which grow in such profusion throughout the state. The ferns after being collected are sent to a local center and carefully dried. They are then sent to Europe where they grow readily and are in great demand for purposes of decoration.

WALTER LONG IS "MISSIONARY"  
(Special to the Monitor)  
LIVERPOOL, England—Walter Long, accompanied by Lady Doreen Long, sailed from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic on his way to Canada. Mr. Long said that his tour in the Dominion would be that of an imperial missionary. He expressed his cordial appreciation of the steps that Canada seemed likely to take in the matter of imperial defense, steps which were truly significant of the hopeful signs of these times.

## AMERICAN TOURISTS SHOWN HOSPITALITY ON VISITING BRISTOL

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISTOL, England—Among the passengers who sailed from Avonmouth in the Royal George for Canada recently were the Hon. Mr. Hensel, ex-attorney general of Pennsylvania, and his party of American tourists who have been paying a short visit to England.

On the day of sailing they were received at the council house by the deputy lord mayor of Bristol, the sheriff, the master of the Society of Merchant Venturers, the chairman of the docks committee, and other well known and influential gentlemen. Mr. Hensel and his friends were escorted round the city and shown some of the most interesting parts of historic Bristol, following which the party was entertained to luncheon.

The sheriff of Bristol in the course of his speech said that visitors from across the seas were always welcome in Bristol and that there was a special pleasure in receiving gentlemen hailing from the state of Pennsylvania because of its historic association with the city of Bristol.

The Hon. Mr. Hensel, in acknowledging the kind hospitality of Bristolians, said that he sees no evidence of decadence in the English race and in his opinion there is no reason why the links which bind "kinsmen across the sea" in bonds of friendship should not be strengthened as the years roll on. Such visits as these pave the way to a better understanding between nations and bring a little nearer the great desire for the universal peace of mankind.

## CONTRACT LABOR IN PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA IS WATCHED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—In accordance with pledges given by Sir Edward Grey, the correspondence which covers the period of the last three years respecting contract labor in Portuguese West Africa has been issued as a parliamentary paper. It is to be found the recommendations of the British government and the reports of the British consular authorities.

That the Portuguese government have evaded these representations in a friendly spirit is manifest from the fact that in the course of conversation with Sir Arthur Hardinge early in the spring, Senhor Vasconcelos declared that his government desired to justify the claim of the Portuguese republic to be a humane and progressive force in the civilization of West Africa. The governors, however, that had been sent out to give effect to its instructions had found it difficult to bring about necessary reforms owing to the power of the vested interests, European and native, which they found arrayed against them.

That the efforts of the British government have borne fruit is shown by the statements of the Services, repatriated from many of the Portuguese colonies, which have been submitted from time to time to the British consul at Louisa. In the opinion of this consul the law passed in March, 1911, regulating the contracting of natives for the Portuguese Congo is quite satisfactory, and their services well paid.

## EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND LISTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—According to returns furnished by the government of New Zealand the following represent the quantity and value of some of the principal products of New Zealand for the year ended March 31, 1912:

Butter, 327,282 cwt.	£1,776,449
Cheese, 463,410 cwt.	£1,297,088
Wheat, 1,123,730 bush.	£97,622
Hemp, 18,094 tons.	310,884
Kauri gum, 682 tons.	268,228
Timber, 95,710,997 sup. ft.	408,181
Wool, 170,965,067 lbs.	6,270,974
Gold, 438,968 ounces.	1,742,377

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# THE HOME FORUM

## CAMPING UNDER THE PALISADES

THE New Yorker whose worldly goods amount to next to nothing, who cannot afford either the mountains or the seashore for a summer outing, may go and camp out in the very back yard of the metropolis and have a good share of the pleasures of both surf and highland, with all the fun of roughing it in the good old back-to-nature way that has never lost its hold on young folks' hearts.

There is a ferry from Dyckman street to the camping ground, and a few particularly vigorous ones even make the daily trip to work downtown from tents along the shore, says a writer in the New York Sun. Yet over on the park reservation you are back in the primitive life of camps almost as completely as if you were tenting in the woods of Michigan.

At the foot of the Palisades for their whole majestic length there lies a slope of broken rock. The slope pitches down at a sharp angle, above water for a width of anywhere from a few feet to a hundred yards or so. Soil has gathered here and there, trees grow out between shattered blocks of stone and there are strips of beach.

For many miles this ground is held by the Palisades interstate park commission of New Jersey and New York. Picnic grounds are provided, and the whole reservation is open to visitors who come for a tramp or a day's outing. When the land first became a park the campers had already set up a sort of squatter sovereignty there. They tucked their tents away in nooks along the beaches between the water and the steeper slope, young men for the most part, who made a few dollars a week in town and had to take their vacations on a very modest scale.

### Very Nice About It

At a meeting of business men a discussion was started regarding a banker who has the reputation for hard bargaining.

"Oh, well," said one man, "he isn't so bad. I went to see him to get a loan of \$5000 and he treated me very courteously."

"Did he lend you the money?" was asked.

"No," was the reply, "he didn't. But he hesitated a minute before he refused."

—Kansas City Star.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.—Hazlitt.

## Goethe and Nationality

It has been said of Goethe that he lacked the national spirit, that he fled for refuge from the burning political questions of his time to art, and chose to give utterance to lofty thought rather than to take a strong hand in the contests raging round him. George Henry Lewes, however, realizes that much as Goethe may have been mistaken in advising his countrymen that it was useless to strive against the domination of Napoleon, he was actually sincere. He discerned deeply that Germany was at that time not truly a nation, not a homogeneous whole, united by a common guiding impulse.

But deeper than this, one should look, as Mr. Lewes further points out, for the real reason of Goethe's seeming indifference to or superiority to those things which were racking the heads and hearts of the people about him. He saw clearly that nationalism as separation is a false idea. Speaking of his finding in study refuge from his sorrows over the unhappy state of Germany, he said, "Science and Art belong to the world at large and before them vanish all limits of nationality." He explained that the culture and development of the people was what would make them strong and united, and that he had given his life to this attempt to educate the people. He asked, "How can I take up arms, without a cause?" When urged to write war songs he said, "I have never uttered anything which I have not experienced. How could I write songs of hatred without hating?"

Through the ordinary course of mortal failure and misfortune, in the career of nations no less than of men, the error of their intellect and the hardening of their hearts may be accurately measured by their denial of spiritual power.—Ruskin (Fors Clavigera).

## LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

AUGUST is unusually lavish with her blooms this year in New England. Even the rath primrose—which is not at all the English primrose to which the word early can more properly be applied—stands tall and splendid on tree-like stems three or four feet high or more, and an abundance of bloom, which this delicate flower rarely attains hereabouts. To see the yellow primroses in the gray of an early day with freshness of dew or seaside mist upon them is to see blossoms that fairly radiate light as from their own tender leaves. They are like a pale lamp, too, in that they seem soon burned out and close as the hours advance, to open again at evening. This plant is called the evening primrose, for it blooms at night and is found still with open petals in the early morning before the sun has broken through the clouds. The primrose family proper is a different family entirely. The evening primrose is a four-petaled flower with long slender tube.

The cardinal flower is comparatively a rare blossom, so chary is nature of the reds on the palette. This year the brookside flame, however, with the tall graceful stalks. The blossoms are of the most exquisite scarlet and the delicate strange shape of the orchid is hinted by the curiously cleft corolla with its five slender lobes. The plant, however, belongs to the lobelia family and is one of the most interesting of all the summer blossoms. It stands like a spike of flame along the watercourses where the meadows are a little marshy, and with it are very often seen sheets of the charming hazy blue of the pickerel weed. This is the flower which grows somewhat as the hyacinth does. The leaf is broad and heart shaped, like many water plants, and the bluish or lavender flowers are in a spike at the top of the stout reed-like stem. The cardinal flower is the more exclusive and may stand with one or half a dozen of the tall branches just where the water flows swiftly round a rock and gathers an island of green in the back water. Or sometimes the flash of scarlet is seen among the thickest of the rank grasses which show where a stream creeps unseen. The cardinal flower has a beauty of fashion and color that alike make it distinguished and for the flower lover is perhaps more eagerly sought and more prized than any of the wild blossoms save the fringed gentian.

Perhaps the pond by the edge of which the blue pickerel weed clings and aspires and the cardinal flower stands conspicuous but aloof, often solitary, will smile

with water lilies on a bright morning. One reads of the marvelous achievements of the motion picture film in showing in a minute the development of a flower from bud to full bloom. Has any one thought to photograph the awakening of the water lilies in this fashion? The event must be covered actually inside an hour, and therefore the speeding of the process by the device of human skill would seem more appropriate than when a rose is made to shut and be a bud again by some clever reversal of the film. But art can hardly reproduce for us the odor of the lilies, pouring forth like incense from the snowy chalice, where the heart of gold lies at last revealed.

And speaking of sweet odors, there is nothing more rare just now in New England than the sweet pepper or white alder, as it is called. This is a woody bush which attains hedge-like proportions and is laden with white flowers in a tall raceme, small but much larger than the flowers of the spiraea with which it is sometimes confused. The sweet pepper is especially to be known by its strong fragrance, which may announce it half a field away. The edges of the woods in low places are banked with it now, some of the bushes reaching head high and massed like a wall. The wild clematis is another flower which is an exotic this year, wreathing the wayside tangle with odorous stars.

## GLIMPSE IN BOSTON PARKWAY



SWANS ON JAMAICA POND

JAMAICAWAY is the rhythmic name of a part of the Boston park system which begins in the Fenway of the Back Bay on the north and leads ultimately to the stately Arboretum. There is a beautiful pond at Jamaica Plain, making this suburb of Boston attractive to the outing public whether afoot or on wheels of many sorts. The picture shows a glimpse of the water with an especially charming effect of light and shade on the clear surface. A number of swans make this pond their home.

## SOME RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

RHODE ISLAND, although a little state, has contributed with disproportionate liberality to American history. One important event has recently been called up. With impressive ceremonies, in which the Governor and other state officers took part, a monument was dedicated to the memory of Thomas Wilson Dorr, the leader of the "rebellion" that

caused him to be regarded as a traitor who was trying to overthrow the state government. The 70 years that have passed since the "rebellion" have seen a complete reversal of public feeling concerning it, says the Youths Companion. Thomas Wilson Dorr was the leader of a movement to give Rhode Island a modern constitution in place of that based on the charter granted by Charles II. He saw the injustice of the limited suffrage then in force, and of the unfair system of representation in the state government. At that time, more than half a century after the declaration of independence, no one could vote in Rhode Island except those who possessed a certain amount of real estate, and the eldest sons of such real estate owners. The system of legislative representation was so inequitable that Newport with 8000 inhabitants, had six representatives, and Providence, with 23,000, had only four.

### From "The Love of God Supreme"

Thou hidden love of God, whose height, Whose depth unfathomed no man knows, I see from far thy beauteous light, Only I sigh for thy repose. My heart is pained, nor can it be At rest 'till it finds rest in thee.

'Tis mercy all that thou hast brought My mind to seek her peace in thee, Yet while I seek but find thee not No peace my wandering soul shall see. Oh, when shall all my wanderings end, And all my steps to thee-ward tend?

Is there a thing beneath the sun, That strives with thee my heart to share? Ah, tear it thence and reign alone, The lord of every motion there. Then shall my heart from earth be free, When it has found repose in thee.

Oh, hide this self from me, that I No more, but Christ in me may live. In all things nothing may I see, Nothing desire or seek but thee. —Tersteegen, John Wesley tr.

### Sorry Singing

Sir Walter Scott tells an amusing story about his attempts to learn to sing. The singing master came to the house to instruct Walter and his brothers, of whom only one had any real talent. Finally came a note from a lady who lived near asking if it would not be possible to discontinue punishing all the boys at the same time, for while she had no doubt the punishment was well deserved the noise they made, all howling together, was really dreadful.

Aristotle said that a city is a place where men live a common life for a noble end.

Dorr led those who desired reform. When he failed before the Legislature he advocated a resort to arms, and tried to seize the arsenal at Providence. Governor King proclaimed martial law. Only a few followers rallied round Dorr. Dorr fled to Connecticut, and his "army" went home. Such was "Dorr's rebellion." Two years later Dorr returned, was tried for high treason and sentenced to life imprisonment, but after three years he was restored to freedom; and now, after 70 years, his memory is honored and his name praised. In fact, before he came back from Connecticut to face trial, the Rhode Island Legislature gave the people a new constitution that contained nearly all that Dorr had contended for.

### New View of Shakespeare

I paid considerable attention to the works of Shakespeare. To begin with, my delight in his genius was of a religious nature. Although I still read his Bible occasionally, I no longer had the opportunity to attend church services, and in some way Shakespeare seemed to bring my religious instincts and faith into practical contact with people and modern life, says a writer in the Atlantic who continues: One of my favorite topics at the time was the religion of Shakespeare as it illuminated human interests from the bottom to the top of the scale. There was no preaching in this religion: it consisted of vivid word pictures and the impressions I derived from them.

## SPIRITUAL FOUNDATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVER since Moses the great Israelite first gave definite voice to the demands of spiritual law in what are commonly called the Ten Commandments the world has witnessed an insistent and growing demand for righteousness in individual character. There has also developed a wholesome desire for better instruction in the means for acquiring this righteousness, as humanity has awakened to the fact that mortal will and design are far from sufficient and that some wholly divine influence is needed if mankind are to find a practical salvation and attain their purest and highest purposes.

It is to satisfy this demand that the teachings of Christian Science have come to encourage the downcast and to declare again the glorious riches of the gospel of Christ. This gospel, which demonstrates the "gift of the grace of God," never was and is not today dependent upon the strength of human will but rather upon the nature of that truth which Christ Jesus himself declared should "make you free."

No one can seriously question the

fact that Christianity insists upon the purest morality and the sincere thinker must note how simple and natural is the Christ way for bringing about the ends desired. It is in itself both demand and fulfillment for by it the sick are healed and the sinful purified. In the words of Paul this teaching is "not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power." The secret of its immortality is not more in the morality of its purpose than in its practical value in showing men definitely how to accept and express the natural health to which they are entitled as the sons of God.

Throughout all Jesus' teachings as recorded in the New Testament, and especially in his wonderful Sermon on the Mount he who will may discover a purely spiritual keynote which distinguished them above all that had gone before. For the first time in the history of the world the Master taught clearly how to build the spiritual superstructure of righteousness upon the simple foundation and cornerstone of spiritual understanding. The substance of his teachings was briefly that God is All-in-all, one infinite and

ever-present good, and that from this premise alone can consciousness acquire and express the qualities of godliness.

The Christian church, which was to be the living witness to the power of divine Spirit among men, was founded upon this divine idea of God's aloneness. Because the Master understood the demonstrable nature of Truth and Love he demanded continued evidence of faith and understanding in such works as he practised and he taught his followers to rely implicitly upon the truth which they had welcomed into their thoughts not only for physical but for moral regeneration. "Be ye therefore perfect," he said, "even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," yet he encouraged them to depend upon that "Spirit of truth" which should "guide . . . into all truth," putting them in remembrance perhaps of the words of Zerahbabeel, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

The Apostle John touched the keynote of this question when he said, "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." It was of this Love that Jesus spoke when he said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." It was the spirit of Truth and Love that made him the Messiah and which must identify his followers. Through this consciousness they may demonstrate as did he that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Each individual human problem presents distinct needs and these needs are primarily mental. No one can examine

the character which he has been accustomed to consider his, particularly if he is willing to measure it with the standard of Christ, without finding therein the lack of many good qualities. It matters not, however, what the need may be, it can and will be met in every case as the result of conscientious prayer and the willingness to build upon the spiritual foundation. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him," wrote James. This advice is equally applicable to every part of what may be called a good character, but which is in reality a pure consciousness. One should remember that the love that discerns good is the highest degree of wisdom, and should let that intelligence govern his acts and purposes and he will spontaneously rise into a manhood which before may have seemed an elusive ideal.

Emphatically there are no ideals of character of which the Master Christian does not today stand as the pattern and type throughout the civilized world. He stands alike for strength of purpose and for meek humility, for patience and for justice, for purity and for wisdom, for as-

sertiveness and for selflessness. The secret of them all was his spiritual love which met the need of the world. Those who desire to follow in his line of work cannot afford to stray from the direct line through relying upon the human will in an attempt to pattern the divine. They must accept his promise and grow in grace, thus partaking of all qualities of the Christ character through the power of Spirit. The will of God is that man shall love his neighbor as himself and Jesus said, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

In that familiar thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians Paul points the way of success in character building clearly when he says, according to the Revised Version, "Love suffereth long and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil; rejoiceth not in unrighteousness, but rejoiceth with the truth; . . . Love never faileth." Love is indeed the foundation. It is the rock of ages upon which if a man build his house it shall abide.

## ROUSSEAU AS A COMPOSER

ROUSSEAU was not only the greatest musician among the world's famous philosophers, but he was a composer of genuine merit and of far more than amateurish or passing importance, says the Berlin correspondent of the New York Musical Courier. His light opera, "Le Devin du Village," was for a long time a great favorite with the French public. It is a charming, idyllic little opera, written for three singers. It was first produced at the court of Louis Quinze in Fontainebleau on Oct. 14, 1752, and thanks to its swing and charming melodies, it met with immediate acclaim.

This opera brought Rousseau not only honor and renown, but a very fair pecuniary remuneration. The fact that "Le Devin du Village" was repeatedly per-

formed also speaks for its success, and no less a composer than Mozart declared that he was influenced by it in writing his first opera, "Bastien et Bastienne." For a long time in France it was the fashion for ladies of exalted station to take part in performances of Rousseau's opera, and even Marie Antoinette once sang it. The work held its own for more than half a century, and penetrated to Germany and Austria, for as late as 1909 we find it being performed at Vienna and two years later at the Leipzig opera.

### Messnet's Librettos

I spoke of Messnet's wonderful gift of melody. He had another gift which has made his operas unusually successful. He knew to what books he could hang his special kind of music, says Oscar Hammerstein in the New York Times. Almost without exception his librettos are works sure to be successful in the theater and at the same time are of a character consistent with the style of music he wrote. Men who wrote books for him knew what he wanted. Often he indicated the subject and treatment himself.

The joys of heaven will begin as soon as we attain the character of heaven and do its duties. That may begin today.—Theodore Parker.

### Growth

The greatest means of spiritual and intellectual growth is association with our spiritual and intellectual superiors. To know more, and to believe more, as a result of knowledge, is the condition of growth. Mere changes of opinion do not constitute growth, but change as a result of added knowledge and consequent conviction indicates progress.—Dean Penniman.

### Today's Puzzle

#### WORD SQUARE

My first is a small wild animal which is easily tamed.  
My second is the name of a Bible character in the book of Genesis.  
My third is to exhale odor.  
My fourth is the name given to a secret order.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Enigmas: 1, Sphere; 2, Picture.

## HOW REALLY TO SEE PICTURES

TO lead children to see the artist's aim and how he secures his results is to awaken intelligent interest in pictures which indeed may serve to enlighten older folk. The three points to be taken into account may be stated as follows:

1. A fine picture has one subject, one supreme center of interest.

2. Other parts of the picture are harmoniously related to this, in size, in color, in value, in position, in clearness of detail.

3. All the elements are so interrelated that they form an orderly and delightful whole, complete in itself, the perfect embodiment of the idea of the picture.

A writer who cites these rules in the School Arts Book, goes on to say that one of the most instructive exercises in picture study is the discovery of pictures in views. For this, clippings from magazines and advertising pamphlets, and photographs from nature, constitute the subject matter. For example, in a certain view of the sea coast there are three fine subjects. The man who took the photograph evidently had a vague impression that the view was picturesque, but he saw not one of the pictures. At the left is a well composed picture which might be called "The Surf." In the center is another, equally well composed, which might be called "The Moon-glade." At the right is a third, "The Sea," with a brave ship sailing away regardless of the

night coming on. The determination of the chief center of interest, of the limits of the picture, of the balance of attractions within the area, is most directly educational. From such an exercise one returns to the works of the masters with clearer eyes and heartier appreciation.

### Couldn't Stop the Game

"I want a half-pound of water-crackers," said Mrs. Jones. "I find I am out of them."  
"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the country storekeeper, "but I have but two dozen in the place."  
"Well, I'll take them."  
"Just wait 10 minutes. Hi Peters and John Smith have been using them for checkers and they're playing the deciding game now."—Harpers.

### Not Commonplace

There is nothing commonplace in the right Christian life. It is exalted because inspired by high ideals and ambitions to excel. And its exaltation may grow out of overcoming in the midst of the hardest trials and temptations.—Congregationalist.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 24, 1912

### The Business Situation

NEVER was the old adage, "Nothing succeeds like success," better illustrated than in the present improving business conditions of the country. One thing after another has conspired to build up confidence. The industries are so interlocked that one cannot forge ahead for any length of time without injecting new life into other lines until eventually the entire industrial structure of the nation feels the impetus. Then it is not long until other countries are benefited by the improvement, and prosperity is ultimately in some measure communicated to every country on earth. It seems only a few months ago that the iron and steel industry was the only one enjoying any degree of activity in the United States. Other lines of trade everywhere were dull. Predictions were made that the steel business would soon lag. But it has grown and expanded instead. Then came a better demand for coal. The railroads soon commenced to show heavier traffic. Then there was need for buying more equipment and the car and locomotive manufacturers got busy. The improvement spread to other lines of business very quickly. The gloom and fear which had so much to do with the depression have disappeared. Merchants are beginning to stock up. Prices are advancing, and to a large extent this encourages buying. The consumptive demand has increased proportionately as labor has been employed and buyers feel more certain now of selling what they buy at a profit than they did when prices were declining and men were idle. Underlying all business at present is the certainty that the crop return this year will be the most abundant ever before experienced.

The natural tendency of mankind to indulge in extravagances in good times seems difficult to check. It is well to remember, however, that extravagance and waste are a big factor in bringing about depressed business conditions. Our foreign commerce for July very well illustrates the buying characteristic of Americans when they have money to spend. There was an excess of imports over exports of \$1,332,000 compared with an excess of exports over imports of \$9,529,000 for the corresponding month of last year. Banking and other interests are exerting their influence to prevent a "boom" and there is enough of uncertainty in the presidential campaign to produce cautious action in all lines of business. Conservatism should go hand in hand with confidence. Then there will be a normal, natural growth without the reaction which inevitably follows over-expansion.

OREGON has its own problems. For instance, it has found it difficult to procure bags enough for its immense wheat crop, and now it is going to be even more difficult to find bags for its immense crop of potatoes. But it will find them.

JAPAN is to send a magnificently beautiful and costly exhibit to San Francisco, and provision thus made for the continuance of amicable relations with the United States speaks more eloquently than words possibly could for universal peace.

### Automobile and Railroad

RAILROAD corporations have until quite recently persisted in ignoring the automobile. That which has been apparent to all intelligent observers, namely, the diversion of a very remunerative spring, summer and autumn passenger traffic from the railroads to the country highways, the railroad managers have refused to recognize. This season, for the first time, have any of the railroad companies seemed willing to confess that the gasoline engine is hauling people who were formerly hauled exclusively by the locomotive. It may be that conditions everywhere, as a consequence of this diversion of traffic, are not what they are reported to be in a certain section of the West, where, it is said, "trains are running half full of passengers and the country roads that parallel the railroads are crowded with automobiles all day long and half the night," but it is undoubtedly the fact that tens of thousands who are now taking their summer excursions all over the United States in automobiles are not taking them on railroad trains.

One of the railroad companies doing business between Chicago and the mountain country of the West, it is reported, has asked the secretary of state of Nebraska for information regarding automobile traffic in that commonwealth, and a fact developed by this proceeding is strikingly illustrative of the universal condition. It is that there is one automobile to every forty-eight persons in the state. This, it should be noted, includes men, women and children. If the usual rule of giving five persons to the family be followed in this case, it will be found that there is an automobile in Nebraska for every ten families.

In this connection, railroad men are now credited with saying that in some sections of the United States local passenger traffic is literally cut to pieces by reason of the ease with which the owners of motor cars run to and transact their business in towns near and far. Formerly the business man or the farmer who had an engagement at a distance looked up the time table and waited for the first train. Now he goes out to his garage, looks over his engine, hops into his car, makes his trip and may be home again before the accommodation train has arrived. Keeping to Nebraska for illustration, we have this to confirm the conviction that the railroads are losing patronage because of the automobile. In past years, it is pointed out, in all trains operating between Omaha and Lincoln there were many passengers who stood in the aisles for lack of seats. Straphangers were in evidence everywhere. "But that," says our informant, "is all changed now. Trains which formerly were so filled with passengers as to cause complaint to the state railway commission now operate with scarcely more than one half the seats filled."

So much for the present. But when the railroads shall be modernized; when they shall be electrified, when their roadbeds shall be oiled, when they shall be able to carry their passengers as cleanly and as comfortably as do the automobiles now—when they shall run open cars in good weather and give their patrons a better view of the landscape than may be had through a small and smoked glass window—and do all this at a price to meet the needs of the mass—then, it is quite probable, they will win back whatever popularity they may have lost in the freshness of the automobile idea.

### Cape Cod Canal and Boston

IT is only necessary to run casually over the remarks of Capt. J. W. Miller, president of the Cape Cod Canal Company, at the Old Colony Club feast near New Bedford on Thursday, to obtain a pretty fair understanding of the nature and weight of the criticism to which the new waterway is being subjected eighteen months in advance of its completion. Captain Miller took up the allegations made against the canal, prospectively, and disposed of them seriatim. How satisfactorily he did so would depend altogether upon the attitude of mind of those who heard him. Generally speaking, the attitude was sympathetic. On the other hand, his auditors in many cases were persons who, for commercial reasons, wanted the cold facts and nothing else.

To the impartial listener, the points of weakness that have been raised against the Cape Cod canal route from time to time were very successfully disputed, but even if they were not, the main proposition would remain unchanged. That is to say, whereas the present course of coast shipping between New England points and the South is regarded as more hazardous than any stretch of like length on the Atlantic seaboard, the course through the new waterway, with the exercise of ordinary precaution, will be a great guarantee of safety to the mariner and his vessel. Add to this the fact that the course will be much shorter and more expeditious. Add to it, also, that it will greatly reduce the cost of transportation. Let these things be considered, and such questions as whether fogs shall or shall not occur at the entrance or at the outlet of the canal, or whether other obstacles, due to climatic causes, shall delay vessels an hour or a day, are trifling. Vessels have not been simply delayed an hour or a day in the past by the outside route, but scores of them that have gone out have never again come in.

In the Cape Cod canal Boston is to have a great asset. How great it will be must depend largely upon the advantage Boston will take of it. The canal should contribute immensely to the commerce of this city. Attempts to belittle or decry it in advance of its completion are not worthy of notice. We feel convinced that it will not be in operation a week before its usefulness and its value will be recognized on all sides.

### South America's A, B, C

A, B, C, in Latin American parlance, stands for the proposed entente between Argentina, Brazil and Chile. If it ever matures it will unquestionably become the a, b, c of South American international politics. Just now it is very much to the fore. Dr. Campos Salles, the new Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires, has just returned to Rio de Janeiro, after a reception in the Argentine capital that was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations of good will toward the historic rival such as could not fail to open the eyes of the outside world to the change coming over South American relations. As it is not believed that Dr. Campos Salles will return to his post, it is argued that his was an extraordinary mission expressing the general tendency toward a rapprochement between the two great republics. The question that is being asked throughout Latin America is this: "Was Dr. Campos Salles sent to Buenos Aires as a compliment to the Argentine nation because of his high rank among South American statesmen and his record as a former President of Brazil, or did he carry in his portfolio a memorandum, a draft embodying the terms that are to govern the new course of South American politics?"

Argentina's hearty and instant response to the Brazilian overtures by sending to Rio de Janeiro an equally distinguished statesman and former President, Gen. Julio Roca, to take the place of a lesser diplomat as Argentine minister, and the expressions of community of interests accompanying his voyage and reception, seem to justify the conclusion that Brazil's initiative had a definite purpose. They also afforded a basis for a tangible agreement, the terms of which may require some time to mature. Judging by South American press utterances the reduction of armaments is not likely to become the dominant factor in such a pact, however much it may be advocated and agitated in influential circles. There are indications that a pact between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, supplementing the traditional, though somewhat worn, entente between Brazil and Chile, and the newer, but apparently sincere, rapprochement between Chile and the Argentine, will develop on distinctly defensive lines. It would be an exaggeration to say that the alarm of American absorption had spread from the Caribbean to the South Pacific and South Atlantic, but there is today seen throughout South and Central America a spirit of Latinism, there is heard a call for the safeguarding of the patrimony of "Greater Iberia," that is explicable only by the approaching completion of the Panama canal and a realization of all that it implies for the future balance of power in the western hemisphere.

INTERESTING reports come over the ocean from time to time of a certain Englishman, who, as the reports have it, conducts a butterfly farm. He also raises various kinds of moths, and some other insects, but he is known as a butterfly farmer. He began by cultivating the caterpillars in a small way. Now he is said to sell upward of 50,000 preserved insects every year, at prices ranging from 2 cents to \$50 each. His net income annually is reputed to be rising \$2500. There are numerous pet animal farms in the United States that pay their owners handsomely. The raising of pheasants has become a very remunerative business. Those at all familiar with the trade know that those who pay attention to the cultivation of fancy poultry for the trade make very large profits. Where the hen yard is properly conducted, the business of raising eggs is lucrative.

In recent years the cultivation of flowers has expanded into an immense branch of commerce. Many millions of capital are now invested in greenhouses devoted exclusively to the growing of popular flowers like the rose and the carnation. Similarly, the market-gardening business ranks with the great industries. In the neighborhood of some of the larger cities of the United States the gardeners are very prosperous. In the vicinity of a certain western city there are market gardeners who are credited with incomes running above \$10,000 annually. Some of these confine their efforts entirely to a single vegetable, like the onion, lettuce or celery.

It does not much matter what one goes into, whether it be beet raising, egg raising or butterfly raising, it seems to be the immutable rule that success attends intelligent, energetic and persistent effort.

### Lesson of Butterfly Farming

Thousands who fail in their undertakings lay the blame upon the industry they engage in. It is more comfortable, as well as more convenient, to do this than to lay the blame where it really belongs, upon themselves. Our butterfly farmer saw an opening for butterflies. He saw that the collectors and museums throughout the world would welcome a new source of supply. He went into the business in a small way, with a few caterpillars as his capital, so to speak, and he now commands a good income. He literally made a place for himself. He created a trade for himself. He could only have done it by keeping everlastingly at it. The belief is common, however, that business can be built up by keeping intermittently at it, or by going about it in a haphazard or half-hearted way. Hence the failures. There never was a time when there were more opportunities than there are now for the man who goes about anything he undertakes in an intelligent, earnest, whole-hearted, determined way. Such a man can make money in insects, eggs, flowers, vegetables, dry goods, groceries, cement, sugar, structural steel, or in any line that he may choose.

SOMETIMES it is as profitable to ask men questions as to state something to them; we can well believe that if Socrates found that he could make men think when he did this, we can do the same occasionally without any loss of dignity. Therefore we ask, were a Carlyle to write a second "Chartism" as he did in 1839, would it be received with enthusiasm by the men in whose behalf it was written? In this great pamphlet there is much that would march with the inclination of the advocate today of "social" measures, but there is more about which we should have doubts as to its cordial acceptance. It will be remembered that Carlyle in that work spoke of the injustice to which the laboring classes had been subjected and did so in a fashion that told clearly enough the story of the fires that burned in his heart at sight of wrong. Wherever this occurs in the work, the animus falls in with that of those that today would compass the world's regeneration through economic devices. Where, on the contrary and as it may seem to the reader in 1912, his words do not defer enough to the wishes of the popular advocacy, is that part wherein he makes the point that the people demand as their right and as what they wish the leadership of the best men, best in training, in character and in attainments. We have a right to ask ourselves at a moment when everything is demanded for the people, not so much of the people and none dare define who are the people, whether any real disposition is shown to demand as well the leadership of the best men, best, that is, in the respects that we have named. We anticipate the answer that three wonderfully well equipped men now stand as candidates for the greatest office in the United States, by saying that we congratulate ourselves upon the fact and by replying that there are many offices in the gift of the voters and it is the filling of these that we submit is equal in importance to the choice of a President, great as his office is.

Has the citizen fulfilled his duty when he has painfully and honestly decided his choice for the White House and leaves the election of state and municipal officers to personal prejudice, to ignorance or to chance? Would it be possible for the electorate so to do had they the desire described by Carlyle to have as leaders the best men? It is no libel on men to say that they generally try to do what they passionately wish. We are to remember that there are many leaders and most of them are those within the personal reach of voters; the national leader is a shining mark but in the United States he must shine at a distance. Can any one say in the silence of self communion that in the United States in state and municipal affairs the electorate seriously attempt to enjoy the leadership of the best men? None but the electorate can answer this question and they only in one way, a way that shall have as its result a different whisper about local politics than is now heard in too many places. There are few things more cynical than acquiescence.

THE problem of providing proper and cheap lunches for school children is again under discussion. Some of the cities have been working toward its solution for several years; not a few of them are now providing palatable and satisfying lunches both in the grammar grades and high schools at rates bordering so closely upon the minimum that a further step must lead them to dispense with prices altogether. Against such a step there will be vigorous and righteous protest, not because of the expense that might be incurred in such an undertaking but because of the moral effect of such procedure upon the school children and upon their parents. The state may be ready to take over the child bodily in the sense that it can handle the economic side of the matter, but the child is not ready to be taken over bodily by the state.

Cases have come to light in some of the larger cities, and especially in the congested districts of these communities, where the school children have not been provided at home with sufficient food. There are probably more cases of this kind than have actually become known. It is a sad commentary upon the present social system that there should be any such cases anywhere. Yet it is not going to better matters to transform the public schools on this account into eleemosynary institutions. The self-respect of the children is to be conserved as jealously as their proper nutrition. Plenty of food will not compensate any child for loss of proper pride. Pauperization, or anything that tends to pauperize, must be sedulously avoided in dealing with this question. Where there is actual necessity for special provision, this should be made in such a manner as to protect the child, first, from shame and degradation in the presence of other children, and, second, from all sense of personal dependence on charity. It will not improve matters to make the school lunch free to all. This would rather aggravate the offense against the manly and womanly spirit of childhood.

Manifestly, in the interest of all, and for the good of American citizenship in the future, the extreme phases of this matter will have to be separated from the question of providing proper lunches at reasonable prices for school children in general. There should be available everywhere the tact as well as the generosity and philanthropy essential to the solution of the more delicate problem.

Two cubic feet of water falling six feet will produce one horsepower of energy in the most modern electrical machinery, it is said. The total discharge of the Mississippi river into the gulf of Mexico annually is 18,400,000,000 cubic feet. There is a splendid opportunity here for one who will determine the exact fall of the stream and work the problem out with mathematical simplicity.

1839 and 1912

### Lunches for School Children